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Mr. Walter H. Cooley

P.O. Washington State D. C.
Box 11. S. Dist. of Agriculture

JAN 31 1928

Study, Investigation, Breeding, Growing

Since 1890

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To Originate

FEB 9 1928

Better Strains of Best Varieties

U. S. Department of Agriculture



Ferguson's Bred-Up
FIELD SEEDS
for the
Southwestern Farmer

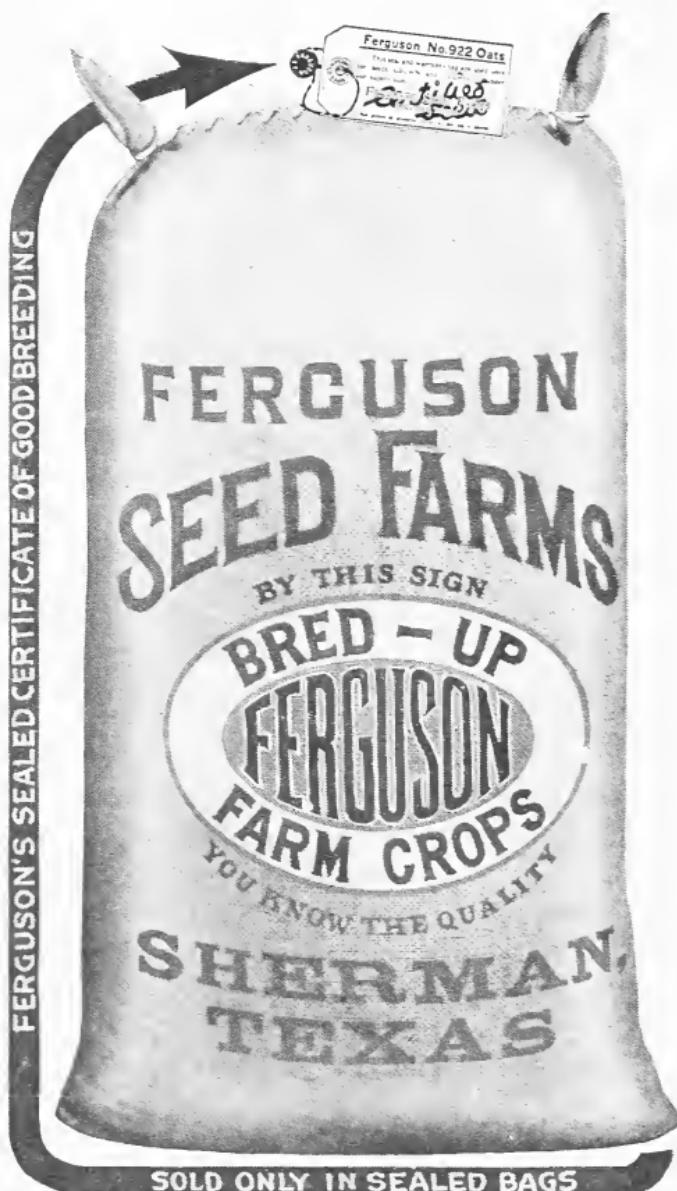
FERGUSON SEED FARMS, Inc.
Sherman, - Texas

Seed Service

Our Business Lives by Selling Seeds and
Rendering a Service that is the Sum of
Many Little Things Well Done.

It Requires 5 to 10 Years to Fill these
Sacks,—and SEAL and LABEL as

Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seeds



Judge the Value of Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds
to You, This Season
By the Soul Satisfying Prosperity
They have Brought to Others
Thru More than Two Decades

Inspiration, Information and Opportunity

I Like my Job.
I Ought To.
I Picked it Out.

FOR 37 years I've tried to "keep on learning and doing something" to discover or originate better strains of the best varieties of seeds, that will add \$5.00 to \$20.00 an acre, to the 50-odd million acres of Field Crops in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

And too, I've made some progress for you and for myself. I know you have believed in my Seeds, because your continued orders, thru these many years, have made possible an expenditure of over a quarter million dollars,—“Sowed down” as it were, to bear fruit,—in breeding and investigation work in this wonderful field for just home-spun, everyday usefulness for the men, women, and children who toil in the great out-of-doors.

I'm telling you about this “sowing,” because I'm proud of “the crop” of better strains and new varieties, that have received the commendation of continued general use.

I've got 20-odd years yet to go on “sowing,” and I hope to deserve your continued encouragement, by supplying even better, Bred-Up seeds, to add more than heretofore to your prosperity and our country's progress.

“Ferguson's Seeds” are still not as good as they “ought to be,” but if we are to rely upon the results of numerous Experiment Station Tests, and the many letters of encouragement and appreciation, they are “better than they used to be.” Varieties of corn, cotton and oats which we have originated, are now “Standard Crops” on several million acres here in the Southwest, and have also found a place of wider usefulness on every continent with climates similar to ours.

Charity and benevolence the world always needs, but those who have their muscles, minds and a spirit of self-reliance, only ask for a blessing of inspiration, information and opportunity for usefulness. I have sought to find mine in Seeds,—to discover or create, and perpetuate those variations in our great field crops that add to the yield without adding to the labor of production.

Yours for BETTER-BRED SEEDS
AND BIGGER CROPS,

A. M. Ferguson
President In Charge of Seed Breeding.

The Essence of Efficiency in

Ferguson Seed Service

Is Supplying Seeds of
Bred-Up Strains of Best Varieties

FOR MORE THAN a quarter of a century we have endeavored to not merely sell seeds, as producers and merchant seedsmen, but also to supply an added efficiency and value in special SEED SERVICE.

We offer seven kinds of added efficiency—Service that for lack of technical training and special equipment, farmers are not usually prepared to render to themselves,—all in a way that makes for scientific certainty and practical safety, with added profits from larger yields, from your cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sorghums, etc.

1. **We Find the Best Varieties**, relying not merely on "talk," "hunch," "guess," or "chance," but on positive information based on the certainty of long continued row-to-row tests in our trial grounds, and all sources of reliable information. It's our business to know.
2. **We Find the Best Strains** of these proven best varieties, likewise by growing them side-by-side in adjacent rows, under practical field conditions.
3. **We Breed-Up, or Improve these Best Strains**, or originate new ones with added good characters, by following systematic pedigree or plant-to-row breeding methods. Efficiency requires watchful talent and 5 to 10 years work. No quicker or more reliable method is known.
4. **We Multiply or Grow Seeds of these Bred-Up best strains of the Best Varieties**, with special care and watchfulness, to preserve their seed values,—or when we do not have special Bred-Up strains of our own, we use our long experience in locating the most dependable stocks.
5. **We Prepare Seeds for Your Planter Boxes**, in especially designed "Seed Plants," equipped with the most efficient machines known for Re-Cleaning, Polishing, and Grading Seeds, thus removing faulty and poorly



SCIENTIFIC METHOD PRODUCES BETTER BRED SEED
Weighing up the yields from the Ear-to-Row progenies in a breeding block of SURCROPPER corn on Ferguson Seed Farms. This is one method of adding more bushels and better quality to the crop.

matured grains, as well as chance noxious weed seeds. When sanitary treatment is needed to kill smut spores, this too, is given. We have many thousand dollars invested in special machines for special work.

6. **We Test for Germination and Purity**, in our Seed Testing Laboratory, to give added confidence to the soundness and vigor of the seeds, and safe-guard your stands and protect your fields from infestations with noxious weeds.
7. **Long Experience, Scientific Equipment, and Special Machinery**, operated by a staff of trained seedsmen, managing a Seed-Breeding, Seed-Growing, Seed-Farm, Seed-Business, gives added assurance of quicker growth and larger yields for your labors.

Frankly, "Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds," safe-guarded in Branded, Sealed, Certified bags, may cost slightly more "per bushel," but often less "per acre," because they may be seeded thinner. For cost "per pound" of "crop produced," they will be not only the "cheapest," but the "lowest in cost," and the "Greatest in Profit."

Ferguson's Bred-Up, Tested, Re-Cleaned, Graded, Seeds, stand for bigger crops, that add \$5.00 to \$20.00, and more, to "every acre" of your fields. They are not "an expense" because they "pay for themselves" many times over in bigger crops at harvest time.

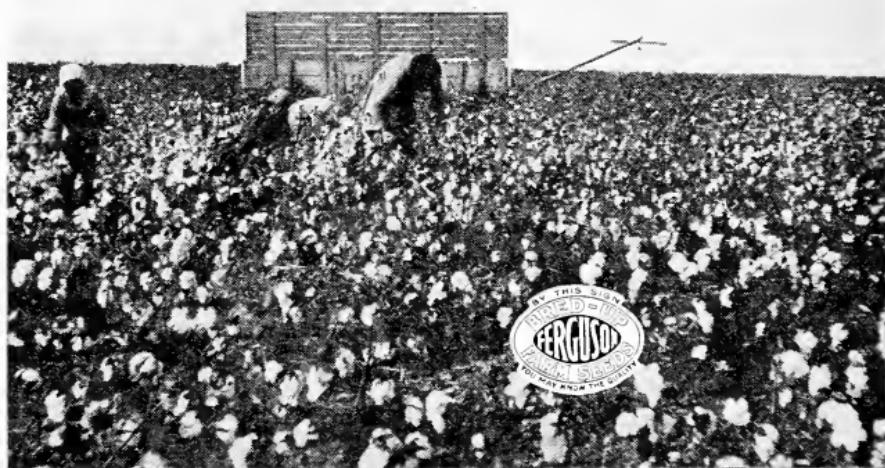
Many Old Customers, for 20-odd years or more, from year to year, have bought the latest improved strains for all, or a large part of their farms. "Long Experience" says to them, "It pays." Many, in the kindness of their hearts and satisfaction in their crops write us, and we appreciate such letters. Read a few in this booklet.

Ask Your Intelligence: When others profit by planting Bred-Up Seeds, "Why should I spend a season's labor and opportunity cultivating **even one single acre**, planted to country-run, field-run, gin or thresher-run, un-improved, un-selected, un-graded, un-tested, un-treated, mixed-up, run-out, run-down, mongrel Seeds, when it is so easy to plant Ferguson's Bred-Up, Certified Pedigreed Seeds, and thus make a full and profitable crop a certainty?"

Your Opportunity for Bigger Crops is, Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds



Farmers and Government Officials from Texas and Oklahoma visiting in Small Grain Nursery and Trial Grounds of Ferguson Seed Farms.



Picking Cotton on Ferguson Seed Farms.

Ferguson's Better-Bred **COTTON SEED**

*Are the Product of 38 Years of Scientific Methods
In Practical Seed Breeding*

"Everlastingly Keeping at it is the Price of Success,"—and Progress. It is not man's destiny to be dis-contented, but forever un-contented, in striving for something better. Nature says, "Always changing." The spirit of Man says, "Make it Better."

Ferguson says: "It's an axiom. You don't need someone to tell you that you need better seeds, but you might "cash in" on reliable information on what particular lot of seeds are better, and who has them." Some seed dealers (popularly known as "Seed Bootleggers"), who are not worthy to be called "Seedsmen," may have confused or even misled you, by renaming old varieties or selling you "Brindle Cow Seed," for seed of a good variety. 'Tis sad, 'tis true. It yet remains that, the whole philosophy of "good seeds" and "better seeds," may be summed up thus:

If Seeds Are Good, someone Made them Good.

If Seeds Stay Good, someone Keeps them Good.

If Seeds are Made Better,
someone Must Make them Better.

Yes, Mr. Cotton Farmer; High Bred Cotton Seed "run-out" by natural variations and mixing at the gins. Seed-Breeding is the only remedy.

Seeds can be "run-up" only by persistent selecting, year-after-year, by someone who has a clear understanding of what "good characters" are in stalks, bolls, and lint. It is no ordinary hired-man's job.

The history of progress in cotton development shows that every good variety and strain has been the result of years of intensive study and work by some practically trained Cotton Breeder. When breeding work stops the variety "runs down," and finally "out," to where the variety named no longer applies.

Cotton Seed Breeders, to be able to multiply their superior stalk-to-row selections, should possess small laboratory gins, and should own or control the growing and ginning equipment necessary to protect the purity of their seeds against mixing. Five years progress in Seed-Breeding may be destroyed in 5 minutes at an unregulated gin. Ferguson Seed Farms own and operate specially designed gins to protect their seed breeding work, on the seeds they have Bred-Up to ship to you.

Caution About Selecting Varieties and Seedsmen

Ferguson Seed Farms Breed-Up all the cotton seed they sell and sell only the cotton seed they have Bred-Up. Furthermore, we will not sell you seed of any variety, unless we know by some positive **test**, extended **experience**, or other reliable **information**, that it is a desirable variety for the Southwest.

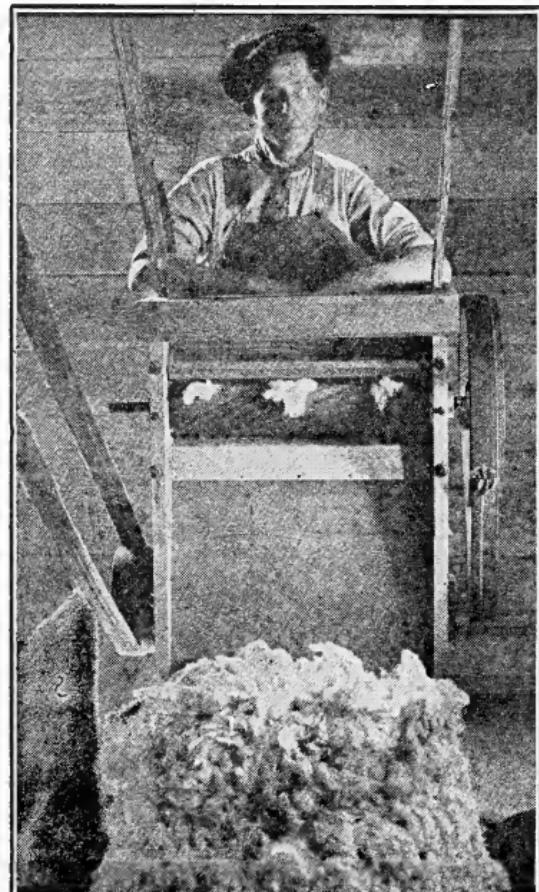
When you start out to buy Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds, you will be surer of success by buying direct from recognized Seed-Breeders. But even here there is room for mistakes.

A Seedsman may be competent, honest, and faithful, and actually breeding seeds, even be officially recognized by some government board, and yet sell you well-bred seed of an unsuitable variety. Such "certificate" covers merely the "method and work of breeding," and certainly not a certificate that the variety belongs to a good yielding type.

Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seeds

Out of the Abundance of Their Satisfaction, They Wrote:

"Cheated Myself out of 4 Bales."—"I ordered your Regular grade seed last year and am well pleased. I am ordering your Elite Bred-Up Seed this year. I took 1320 pounds seed cotton to gin and got 545 pounds of lint (41.3% turn-out) and several orders for seed from neighbors. I will get 10 bales from 12 bushels of seed. I cheated myself out of 4 bales by not ordering enough seed to plant all my crop in Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton. I lost this much on what I had planted in other cotton. One-third bale would have paid for all my seed and I would have had nearly 4 bales to the good."—S. J. BEAUCHAMP, Bowie, Texas.



Laboratory Roller Gin—Has no saws. Used in ginning seed cotton from single stalk selections from cotton breeding blocks. This gin used with the balances, shown in illustration on page 9 allows us to make accurate determinations of the per cent of lint in the seed cotton of each individual plant.

What You Get in **Ferguson's Bred-Up Cotton** **THAT MAKES GREATEST PROFIT**

Farmers who start out to make a better success of their cotton crops should buy Bred-Up, Certified Pedigreed Seed **of a proven good variety**, direct from a bonafide Seed-Breeding, Seed-Growing, Seed-Farm, Seed-Business, and in selecting the variety, get definite information on five points.

There are **Five Major Characters**, regardless of variety names, that make for successful cotton crops,—characters that make the **quantity** and the **quality** that give greatest value to the farmer's crops.

Here is what you will get when you plant **Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Cotton Seed**,—backed by years of experience in applying scientific principles to the practical improvement of the cotton crop for average farm conditions.

GOOD STALKS, the frame-work of your cotton crop, that are low branching, and have close jointed, continuous growing fruiting limbs. This is usually the equivalent of **early, rapid, continuous** blooming and fruiting. These characters are necessary to get the fullest advantage of the effective growing season before weevils, or early frosts stop the plants from fruiting.

GOOD STORM-PROOF, EASY-PICKING BOLLS, that are large, grow quickly, dry out and mature rapidly, easy to pick, and yet so storm-proof that the cotton will stay in the bolls "till you get ready to pick." These characters are very important when labor is scarce, weather conditions delay, or sledding is used in harvesting, to reduce picking costs, to avoid lowering the grade and prevent waste and loss.

HIGH LINT OR GIN TURN-OUTS, that will run 38 to 42 per cent lint in cleanly picked cotton. This means, say 1175 to 1375 pounds of seed cotton for a 500-pound bale. This saves the cost of picking and ginning of 200 to 400 pounds of low linting seed cotton. With big bolls and a standard staple from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, this is far more profitable than so-called Half-and-Half Cotton, even if it should yield as much cotton as New Boykin or Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton. This it rarely does.

STANDARD QUALITY STAPLE, possessing good body, drag and strength to meet the demand of spinners for a staple, approximately full one inch or more in length, under average soil and seasonal conditions. Only bottom land farmers in humid climates may hope for adequate returns on "extra staple," or longer than $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

HIGH FIELD YIELDS, of lint cotton per acre. Here is where "Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Cotton Seed" have "pleased our customers" and "made a record" in Experiment Station Tests. See the letters elsewhere in this booklet showing High Yields in the coast country where early, rapid fruiting is obviously necessary to head off the weevils, and on the Caprock in West Texas and in Northern Oklahoma, where early frosts are the factors limiting high yields.

THESE GOOD QUALITIES, evenly balanced for greatest profit and satisfaction to farmer, buyer, and spinners, are the rewards of those who plant

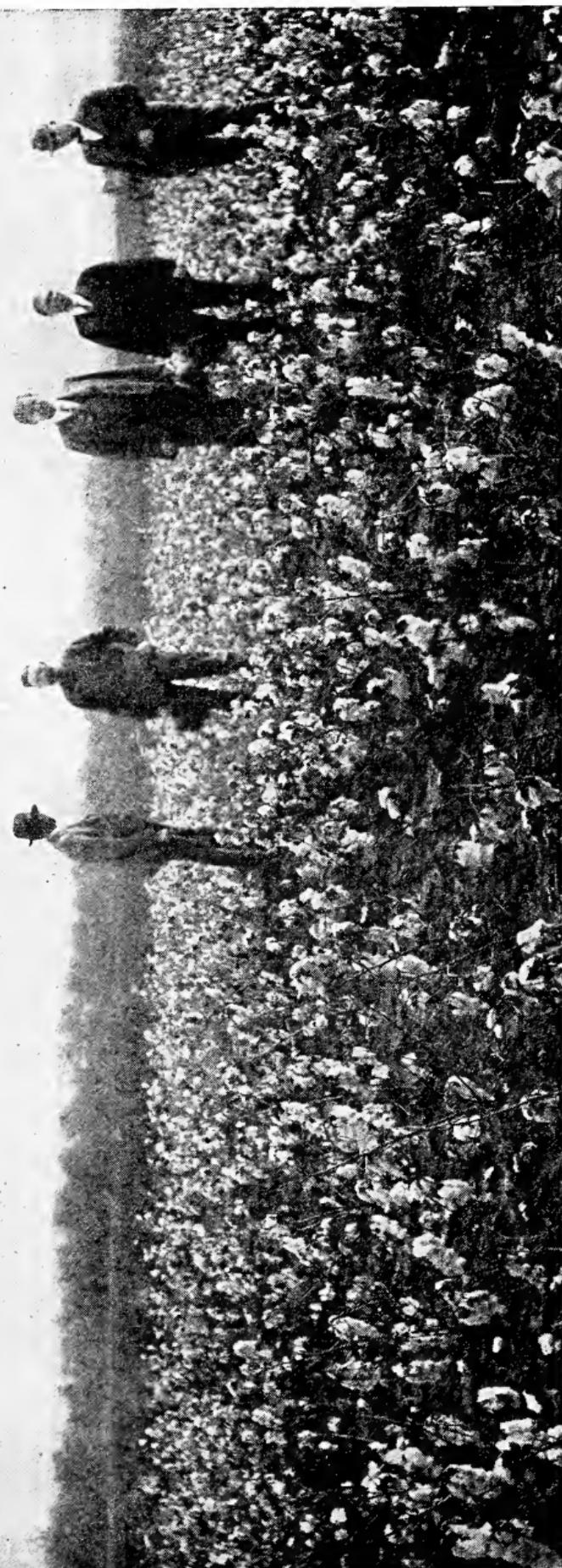
"Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed" of
New Boykin and Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton

February 6th!

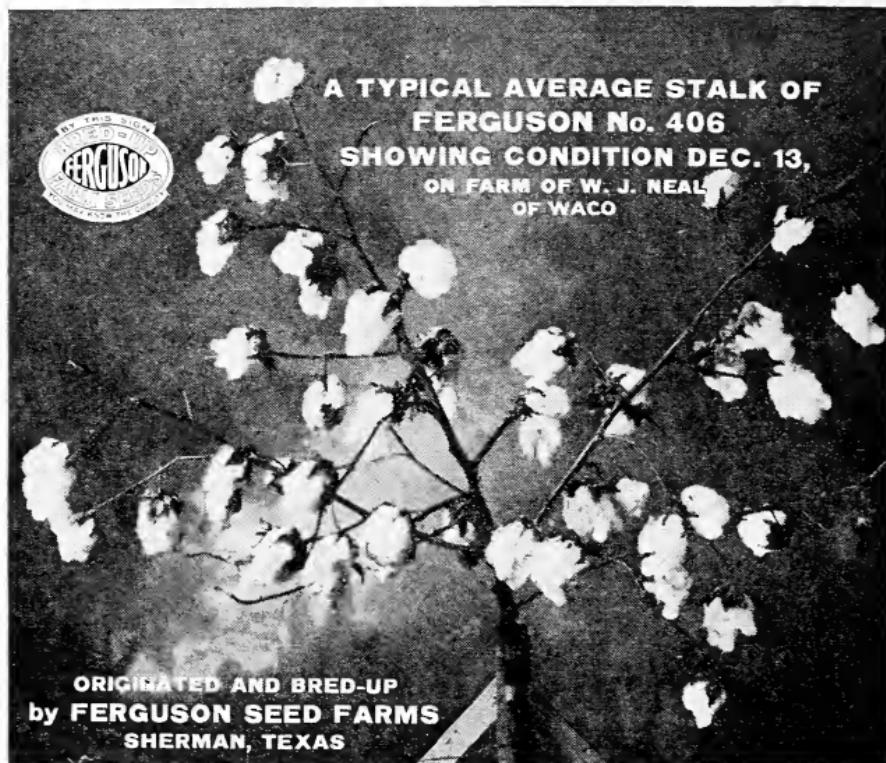
*None Picked
None on the Ground*

NEW BOYKIN

Mr. E. N. Boykin, son of W. L. Boykin for whom New Boykin was named (in black suit, second from right), who grows 1400 acres of cotton, said: "No man could have told me and made me believe that any cotton would produce such yields of such large storm bolls on such land.— But: Seeing is believing. Just think! This is Feb. 6th, none picked and none on the ground. My, what bolls! It's the wonder Cotton! My father would not know his 'Great Grand Child' as you call it."



This Breeding Block of New Boykin Cotton was visited by more than 1000 persons in December, January and February. Stalks all exactly two feet apart in drill, in dry season, on thin upland, on one of the oldest farms in North Texas. 99% Storm Proof.



A TYPICAL AVERAGE STALK OF
FERGUSON No. 406
SHOWING CONDITION DEC. 13,
ON FARM OF W. J. NEAL
OF WACO

ORIGINATED AND BRED-UP
by **FERGUSON SEED FARMS**
SHERMAN, TEXAS

Ferguson's Latest Bred-Up Strains Will Do As Well for You
Note persistent storm proof early bolls, and large size in late bolls.
See letter below.

Ferguson No. 406 Cotton

*Early, Rapid Fruiting, Big Bolled,
Storm Proof, Easy Picking
High Yielding*

Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton, discovered in 1914, announced in 1919, and introduced in 1922, is another achievement of Ferguson Seed Farms. It has made a remarkable record for high yields all over the Southwest,—in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, on the Caprock in West Texas, as well as along the Gulf Coast.

It has been selected for standardizing by many communities and Cotton Circles, because of its general well-rounded ability to satisfy farmers and cotton buyers.

Mr. Verner Gatlin of Mexia, Texas, whose community is standardized on Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton, sent us a local newspaper clipping, advising the Mexia Cotton Market had been improved \$7.50 to \$12.50 per bale because of standardization of staple, added:

"But the biggest gain is in better yields on the farms. We have tested all. Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton makes us the most money."

Up on the Caprock at Plainview, where early, rapid fruiting and big storm-proof bolls are essential, Mr. M. F. Nigh, writes describing his results with Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton thus:

Gentlemen: "I want to tell you about my success with Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton, up here on the Caprock in Hale County. I have used your seeds in Oklahoma and North Texas with profit and satisfaction. When I came up here I continued. Here are the results:

"I planted very late on account of a severe late Spring drouth, but your Ferguson's No. 406 commenced putting on the bolls so quick and put them on so rapidly that I am making the highest field yields of anyone around. The bolls are big, do not blow out, or the locks string out, even after being open for two months or more. They certainly please the pickers—so well, that I am not sledding, as many do.

"My bales have averaged about 40 per cent lint, or a 500-pound

bale from each 1200 pounds of picked seed cotton. The farmers at the gin ask me if I have Half-and-Half Cotton. I say 'No, I have Ferguson's No. 406.' The cotton buyers are well pleased with its lint. The pickers like it. I'm pleased with yield and turn out. Everybody gets a benefit from Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton."

(Signed) M. F. NIGH, Plainview, Texas.

Many Prizes Won With Ferguson's Cotton

In Hale County, 5 of the 10 Prize Winners, among over 200 contestants for high yields on 20 acres of cotton, in 1924, had planted **Ferguson's Bred-Up Cotton**. The Grand Prize of \$250.00 for 20 bales on 20 acres was won by Mr. Bruton, with **Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton**. Likewise in Bowie County (Texarkana), 12 of the 13 prize winners had **Ferguson's No. 406**. Similar results were reported from many counties.

Many farmers still have the false idea that a high linting variety must also have poor, short staple. This is not true for **Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton**, as evidenced by the award of the "Grand Prize for Best Cotton" at the Amarillo Exposition in 1927, on a record of largest storm-proof bolls, 42% lint, and 1½ inch staple.

Communities Standardized on Ferguson's Cotton have premium markets. A staff correspondent in Dallas News called attention to the fact that the cotton market in Grayson County at Sherman, Howe, Van Alstyne, and Tom Bean (where **Ferguson's Bred-Up Cotton** is grown almost exclusively) were the highest for any point in Texas. The gin tickets at these towns usually show 37 to 42 per cent lint.

W. J. Neal of Waco, Texas, a well known cotton factor and also a large cotton farmer, after using **Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton** for some years, writes: [See photo on opposite page].

"The growth of plant, formation of bolls, length of staple, etc., have been fully up to requirements. I recommend your seed of Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton very strongly. Compared with others we have used before, your Ferguson's No. 406 gave the best results of any we have ever planted."

Prices and Grades: We offer two grades of "Ferguson's Certified Bred-Up Seeds," distinguished by nearness to champion "Mother Plant Selections,"—all in our branded, sealed bags, as follows:

Regular Certified Pedigreed Seed, being our main crop and general supply, representing freshly improved strains, descended from superior Breeding-Block selections.

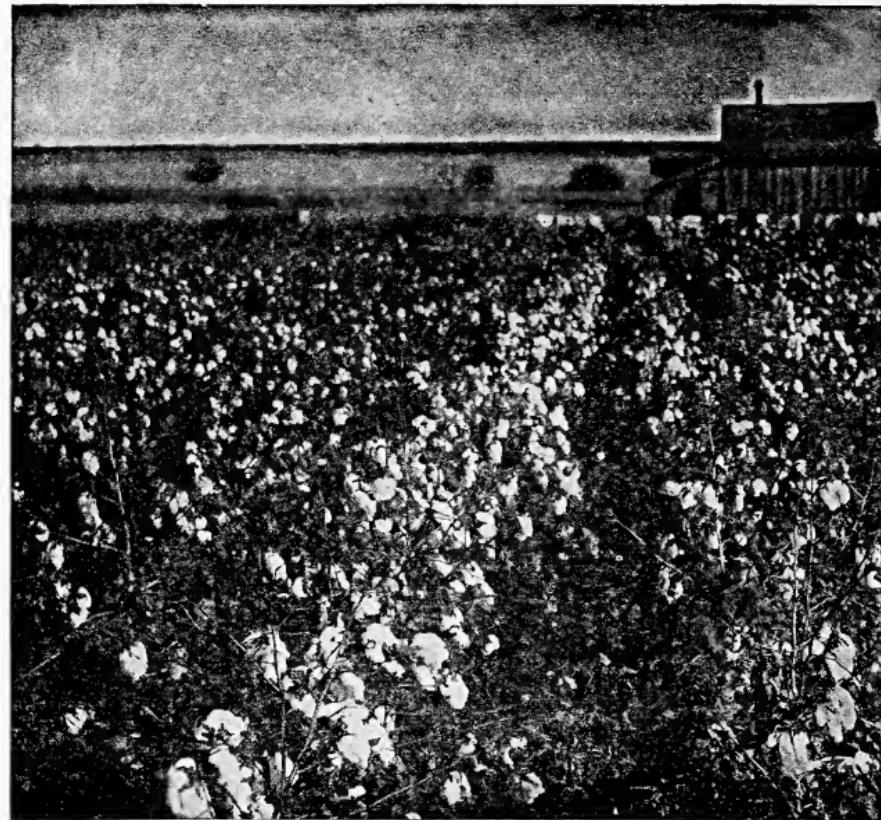
Elite Certified Pedigreed Seed, being the latest improved strains, descended from champion Breeding-Block selections, and is the best bred stocks we offer for sale. Supply limited.

Prices: Due to variations in markets and available supplies, we issue monthly, "Ferguson's Seed Current." It's gladly sent free. All orders filled at prices in effect on day order is received. Write for special prices on large orders and "Community Club Orders."



WORKING OUT THE PER CENT OF LINT IN INDIVIDUAL STALK SELECTIONS

All our cotton seed descend from carefully selected individual plants. These selections must "prove up" good linting quality before they are selected for further tests in breeding blocks. See on page 5 illustration of Roller Gin.



**"DO YOU BELIEVE THERE IS ANYTHING IN
SEED BREEDING?"**

Some "good things" for this world are chance discoveries, but usually most discoveries are made by persons who are "on the look-out." The original **NEW BOYKIN COTTON** was a chance mutation, but its "discovery" and "isolation" was made possible by our system of breeding blocks where seeds of selected stalks are planted in adjacent rows.

The grand parent of **FERGUSON'S NEW BOYKIN** belonged to a champion strain of Mebane Triumph from which many selected plants were saved. Its parent (strain 8-06) was likewise a champion strain from which numerous selections were planted in the breeding block of 1913. One of these selections, while resembling its brother-in-parentage, proved to be noticeably different and superior in several agricultural qualities. Its first discovery is shown above, as photographed November 22, 1913. The adjacent rows have the same number and spacing of stalks. The stalks are just two feet apart in the drill. Its superiority over Mebane Triumph is obvious. It has since been greatly improved by 14 years of Breeding-Up by Ferguson Seed Farms.

New Boykin

***Highest-Yielding, Big Bolled, High-Linting
Variety Known***

The illustration above and its legend, relate a most significant event in cotton development in 1913. This new variety was named to commemorate W. L. Boykin, whose good work in the 80's made him the Grandfather of all the Triumph Cotton family (Boykin, Triumph, Mebane Triumph, Kasch, Harper, Mueck, Truitt, Cliett, etc., our New Boykin and Ferguson's No. 406). It's truly true, as race horse breeders say, "The speed is in the blood."

New Boykin, since introduction in 1917, has made thousands of friends, and used for standardizing many communities and plantations. The record for "Higher Yields" in Experiment Station Tests and on farmer's farms have been too many to enumerate,—in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. At Van Buren, Arkansas it was First in yield, over 70 varieties producing \$181.95 per acre, with the next best standard variety making \$18.16 less. Numerous instances of even greater gain are available. For example:

**New Boykin Averaged \$109.20 Lint Per Acre,
—\$18.20 to \$40.80 More than Others—
Temple Experiment Station**

In test of all common varieties in 1923 and 1924, at Temple Experiment Station, New Boykin averaged 546 pounds lint cotton per acre, or 91 to 202 pounds GAIN over other well known varieties, as shown in table below.

Figuring only 20c per pound for lint cotton alone, this is a clear gain of \$18.20 to \$40.80 per acre for New Boykin. You are LOSING this much on every acre of your cotton if you are growing Truitt, Mebane, Acala, Rowden, Lone Star (Bennett, Russell), as shown by the following table.

New Boykin Leads in Experiment Station Tests

Rank or Standing	Seven Best Varieties in the Tests	Yield Lbs. Lint	Gains by New Boykin	
			In Pounds	In Dollars
1st	New Boykin	546	----	-----
2nd	Truett Triumph	455	91	\$18.20
3rd	Lone Star	453	123	24.60
4th	Mebane Triumph	415	131	26.20
5th	Belton	412	134	26.80
6th	Acala	362	184	36.80
7th	Rowden	342	204	40.80

Gain by Ferguson's New Boykin 144 lbs. \$28.80
over average for six Leading Varieties.

New Boykin and Ferguson's No. 406 have made magnificent records for high yields, high gin turn outs, good staple, and especially good storm-proof qualities in West Texas Experiment Station Tests at Lubbock, Spur, and Chillicothe, showing the general agreement between scientific tests and farmer's experiences.

Cottle County (Paducah, Co. Seat), one of the finest Cotton growing counties in West Texas, has bought many cars of Ferguson's Bred-Up Seed. In 1925, Mr. B. D. Garrison, a large cotton farmer, won \$250.00 on three County-wide First Prizes on 5 acres of NEW BOYKIN COTTON, over many contestants growing Half-and-Half, Kasch, Acala, etc. The record showing as follows: 1st Prize, **Highest Yield**, 6 bales on 5 acres, (2974 pounds of lint); 1st Prize, **Highest Gin Turn Out**, average 40.4%; 1st Prize, **Best Staple**, running 1-1/16 to 1-1/8, with strong body. Crop sold for \$538.56 under 1925 prices. In 1924 or 1927, the crop would have been nearly \$900.00.

You, too, can have "good luck" and "more profits" if you plant Ferguson's Certified Bred-Up New Boykin Cotton, from sealed, branded bags. Read these letters from old customers:

NEW BOYKIN AND MORE PROFIT

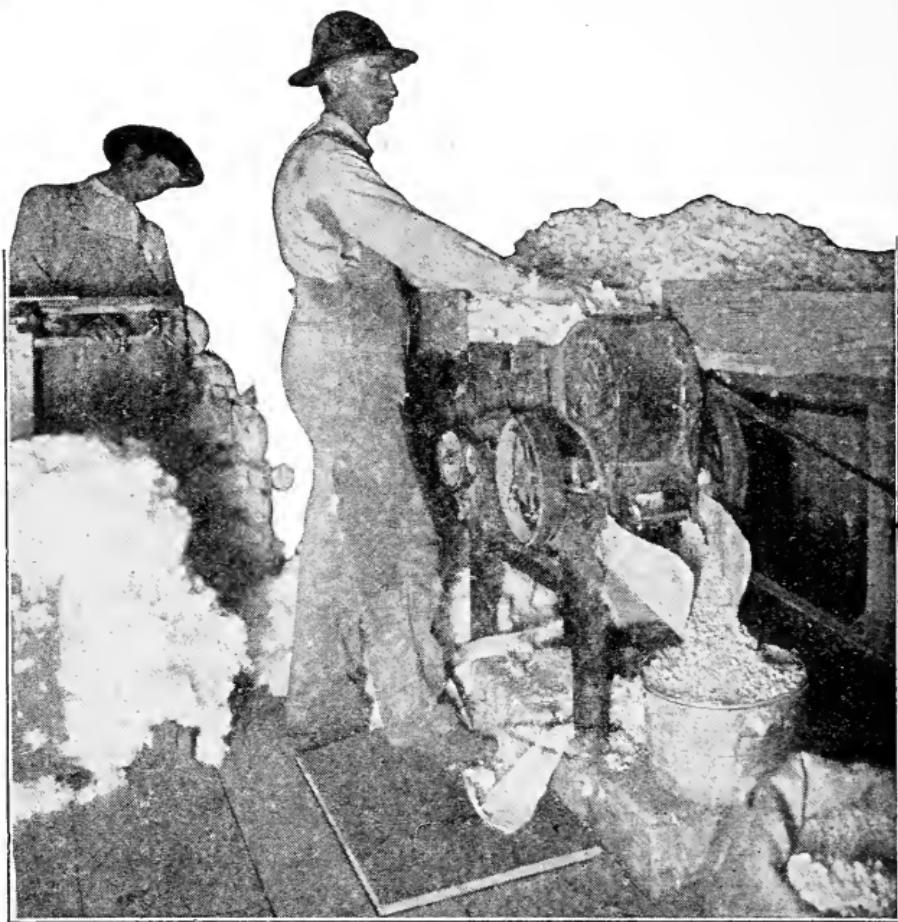
Going Good for Louisiana. "Your New Boykin Cotton, so generally planted here last year, has shown up fine. I have heard a great many farmers make this statement:

"We have found a variety that will stop many from planting Half-and-Half."

"Quite a number of Club Boys are making over a bale per acre with New Boykin Cotton."—N. A. GIVENS, County Agent, Minden, La.

New Boykin Pays Old Debts. "When a man helps me I want to let him know I appreciate it. Last Fall I purchased seed of your NEW BOYKIN. It made a bale to the acre, better than any cotton I have ever planted. The yield was better, and picked better and linted better than any other cotton. My extra yield will enable me to pay up a 2-year-old debt. Thanking you for help you are giving us farmers, I remain."—HORACE GRIFFIN, Richmond, Texas.

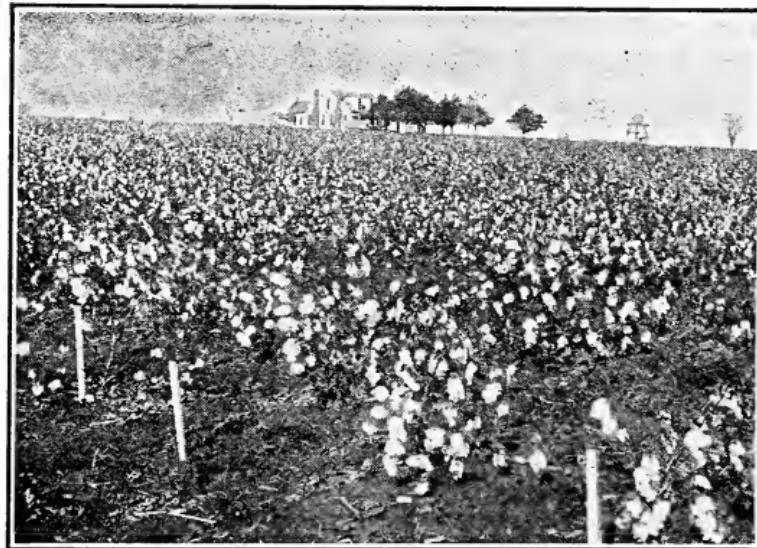
Old Customers Come Back for Fresh Seeds. "I think New Boykin is the best cotton I ever planted. Please ship me 12 bushels of Elite Certified Pedigreed Seed, at \$4.00 per bushel. Check enclosed for \$48.00."—RUBE MITCHELL, Mabank, Texas.



Ferguson's Ten Saw Laboratory Gin. Used to gin small quantities of valuable new strains of cotton. It allows accurate determinations of per cent lint and at the same time keeps these new strains of stock seeds unmixed. See small roller gin illustrated on page 5.

New Boykin Made 41.8% Lint. "The seed I got from you were just fine. I ginned 1375 pounds seed cotton and got 575-pound or 41.8% lint. At this rate 1196 pounds would make a 500-pound bale. I thank you for such seed."—NICK TURNER, Pledger, Texas.

Better Than Half-and-Half. "Send price on fresh seed of NEW BOYKIN. We made bale to acre in 1922. Last year I tried Half-and-Half, but like New Boykin best."—BUD GARRETT, San Angelo, Texas.



FEBRUARY 27TH! STILL IN THE BURR!

PROVING FERGUSON'S COTTON IS 99% STORM PROOF

One of Ferguson's cotton breeding blocks left unpicked until the storm proof quality of different selections could be tested out by the weather during August, September, October, November and into February. Actual count on December 9th showed less than one-half of one per cent locks on the ground, and 2½ per cent February 26, after being open 4 to 7 months.

Words of Satisfaction and Profit Picked Out of the Day's Mail

Our Nearest Gin Neighbor Community Buys Fresh Seed Every Year. "Book my order for another 1000 bushels of your Bred-Up Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton Seed. This makes 17,000 bushels of your seed that we have bought of you in the last six years for our own planting and for customers of our gins to plant. We have found it profitable to buy your freshly bred seed every year."—JOHN UMPRESS, President, Van Alstyne Cotton Oil Mill, Van Alstyne, Texas and our nearest neighbor ginner.

A Boost for Chisholm Corn. "I have been planting your seeds for three years and like them fine. The CHISHOLM Corn Seed that I got last year stood the drought better than any corn in my community. I expect to order some of your Cotton Seed this spring. I am telling my friends about your seed."—J. R. JORDAN, Tyler County, Texas.

Since 1919—and Still Wants More. "Please ship me 12 bushels of FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT Seed Corn. I have been planting this corn since 1919. I have a piece of bottom land that this corn seems to suit, and I have raised some very fine crops of it."—W. D. MYRICK, Caldwell County, Texas.

Our Corn Is Always a Prize Taker. "I took first prize in our County Fair, over hard competition, on corn raised from Elite Seed purchased from you last season, as follows:

1st on 10 ears white CHISHOLM.

1st on 10 ears FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT.

1st on 50 ears of any kind—this 50 lot was the Ferguson Yellow Dent."—E. D. MILLER, Atoka County, Oklahoma.

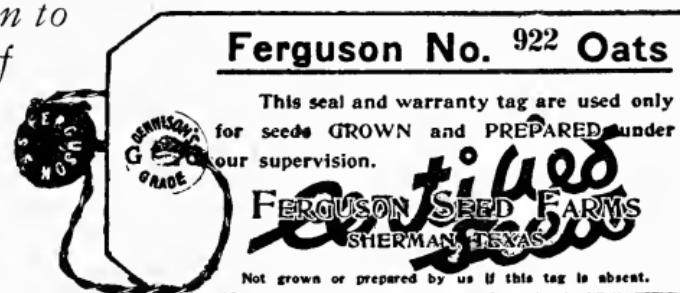
Fine for East Texas. "I want some new seed for Spring. I want to try your NEW BOYKIN COTTON. Have planted your YELLOW DENT CORN the last three years and say it is fine for this part of East Texas."—J. D. SELLERS, Bowie County, Texas.

Good Luck, Because They Are Better-Bred. "I am writing you to please send me your catalog of your Surcropper Corn. I will order some from you. I have been ordering all my corn from you and I have had good luck, so please send me your prices. I am expecting to hear from you at the earliest date."—CHARLES KABER, Richland Parish, La.

Another Premium Taker. "Last March I bought my Seed Corn, Ferguson's Yellow Dent. I raised a good crop of it, and on the 10th of September I carried some down to Ardmore to the County Fair, and I carried away the first premium, which was \$6.00 for the best 10 ears."—JOHN DINWIDDIE, Carter County, Oklahoma.

Thirty-Five Bushels from Twenty-Five Cents. "Yes, I will tell you of my twenty-five-cent investment in your Surcropper corn last year. We got thirty-five bushels of nice corn. Will give it a good try out this year. Please send me a sample of your earliest Cotton."—T. J. HARSHMAN, Delta County, Colo.

*It's sealed on to
every bag of
Pedigreed
Seeds.
Look for it,
thus:* 



Ferguson's Certified Bred-Up Seeds

This is our pledge of Honest Good Faith that Ferguson's Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds represent Bred-Up Strains with years of scientific breeding of the Best Varieties for the Southwest, proven by years of patient testing.

Breeding-Up Seed Corn

Better Ears—Better Stalks—Better Yields

Crib-Selecting Versus Pedigree Breeding



A Good Ear
in the Right
Attitude

Corn is a variable plant that responds readily to systematic continued selecting, and likewise deteriorates rapidly when "let alone." It is an axiom in plant breeding, that "we improve only the characters for which we make selections." Thus, it is necessary to select for **Ear** characters, **Stalk** characters, and the **Yield-Complex**, if we would "improve" or prevent "running out."

Improving Stalk Characters. In breeding up new varieties and better strains of old varieties for the Southwest, many things are done. Every year all the seed for our corn breeding blocks and special stock seed blocks, is selected in the field. But, why select seed corn in the field?

Crib Selecting of Seed Ears is likely to result in the selection of ears that are large and well-matured, merely because they have been favored in the field by extra space, or rich spots. Such ears are probably inferior in natural producing power to good ears produced under normal field conditions.

Field Selecting Safest. When selecting seed corn in the crib we run a chance of getting a good ear that came from an inferior stalk, that was (1) Down or, (2) Broken over, or a stalk that had the ear, (3) too high, (4) standing erect on the stalk, (5) with shucks not closed over at the tip to protect from weevils, etc.

Selecting Mother Ear Progenies Best

Stalk Selections of "Mother Ears" are made in our breeding blocks where we may not only see the character of the individual stalks, but the character of all the stalks from the same parent ear. We are thus able to be doubly sure of getting a good stalk because we are selecting from a previous selection that re-produces good stalks and good ears, as well as from single stalks having these qualities.



Harvesting a **UTILITY TEST** of 76 varieties of corn on
Ferguson Seed Farms

This is not a test of theories, but of the seed corn actually planted by Southwestern farmers. Pounds of corn to the measured row and counted stalks was the measure of utility. These tests prove that many farmers are "Planting poor varieties and do not know it."

Advantages of Stalk-Selected Ears

Ears from Stalks that Stand Up, Produce Sounder Corn. In breeding work we never select our seed ears from stalks that are broken over or blown down. The stalks must be stout enough to not break over, and must have roots enough to keep them erect against wind and blowing rains, thus reducing storm damage. This often means a saving of several bushels to the acre.

Ears that Hang Down when Matured, are never weather stained or rotten at the butts like ears that stand up and catch the rain. This is a character that varies widely from season to season, but our persistent selecting reduces the damage that occurs, especially in wet summers. If it saves 25 ears to the acre, it more than pays for the cost of the seed.

Ears with Well Closed Shucks at the Tips are less likely to be damaged by rain or attacked by weevils, birds, squirrels, or rats in the field. In our Southern climate they keep better in the crib.

Stalks with Ears at Medium Height, are less likely to fall over than when they are high up. They are also usually better ears.

Certainly, such work long continued, will produce a strain of corn that will be some better than corn that has never known anything but crib selection. * * * No! Well bred, carefully selected, machine graded seed of proven best varieties costs but little more. For each dollar per bushel above your own home-raised, crib-bred seed, the extra cost is only 12c an acre; each \$2.00 only 25c per acre.



A Monster Ear
Standing Out
Bold and Bad



Ear and Man Both Grinning.

Surcropper Made In 57 Days. "The Surcropper Corn I got from you this spring is fine. It made in 57 days on the hill-land and in the bottom. It has been a wonder to everybody that has seen it. Everybody wants it for seeds for another year. It does far more than you claim for it. Every farmer should plant Surcropper Corn."—H. W. WEEKS, Cass County, Texas.

Ferguson's Yellow Dent Makes in Dry Year. "I have been planting FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT 7 or 8 years. I think it's the best corn I ever saw. It made better than 50 bushels per acre last year, dry as it was."—W. B. RANDOLPH, Tarrant County, Texas.



Bred-Up Native Varieties of
SEED CORN
Are Surest Crib Fillers

If you grow corn West of the Mississippi and South of Kansas you should plant native grown seed of a native variety that is resistant to the hot, dry winds and periodic drouths of the Southwest. Lots of farmers are short on **feed corn** because they plant the wrong kind of **Seed Corn**—and do not know it.

Scientific Tests and Practical Experience Agree

The Texas Corn Growers Association conducted 50-odd "Field Variety Tests of Corn" in many parts of the Southwest for 11 years, using about 1,000 seed samples, representing about 100 types and varieties and strains used or suggested for the Southwest. These tests were made in co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations of Texas and adjacent states. Here is a partial summary of the results of these extensive "field tests" to "test the yields."

Low Yielding Types To Be Avoided

The types and varieties that made the **lowest average yields** through a period of years were:

(1) **The Large Ear, Large Stalk Types**, with long growing periods, such as Texas Gourd Seed, Ferguson's Gourd Seed, Munson, Greer, rank tall Mexican varieties, etc. Such varieties were low yielders in all average seasons, and almost failed in dry seasons.

(2) **The Small Multiple-Ear**, or so-called "prolific" types of the Southeastern States, such as Hickory King (early), and the late rank varieties (such as Mosby, Cocks, and Hastings Prolific), proved to be low average yielders throughout the Southwest.

(3) **Foreign Varieties**—Both **Northern Varieties** adapted to cool humid northern climates (Iowa Gold Mine, Reed's Yellow Dent, Silver Mine, Boone County White, etc.) as well as the less carefully bred strictly **Southern Varieties** from the humid Atlantic States, failed to make profitable yields. The formal announcement of the results of the tests read:

"All Northern Grown Corn, and even Southern Grown Corn of Northern Varieties, uniformly yielded less 'per acre,' than common mongrel native stocks."

However, we have strictly native varieties that are even less profitable than some of the better foreign kinds. Definite information based on scientific tests and extended observation on practical experiences have named the "Proven 'Best Varieties."

ORDER SHEET FOR
Ferguson Seed Farms, Inc.
Sherman, Texas

1-20-28-87

Please Do Not Write Here

FERGUSON'S SEEDS
ARE AS NEAR AS
YOUR MAIL BOX

GENTLEMEN:—Please Ship the Seeds marked below on
Ferguson's **Stringless Guarantee** as given in your catalogue to

M _____

STATION _____ STATE _____

P. O. _____ CO. _____

Ship by _____ Freight, _____ Express, _____ Parcel Post
Remittance enclosed _____ Check, _____ Money Order \$ _____

Lbs. or Bushels	Indicate Kind, Variety and Grade	Rate	Amount
	SEED CORN , Bred-Up Seed		
	Ferguson's Surcropper		
	Chisholm		
	Ferguson's Yellow Dent		
	COTTON SEED , Bred-Up Seed		
	Ferguson No. 406 Regular		
	Ferguson No. 406 Elite		
	New Boykin, Regular		
	New Boykin, Elite		
	FERGUSON NO. 922 OATS		
	Regular Certified Bred-Up Seed		
	Elite Certified Bred-Up Seed		
	Customer's Seed		
	—Fancy Seed, Test 32 to 36 lb.		
	—Extra Fancy, Test 36 to 42 lb.		
	TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS		
	Fancy Seed, Test 31 to 35 lbs.		
	Extra Fancy, Test, 36 to 42 lbs.		

GRASS SEEDS

Sudan, Fancy to Excellent

Sudan, Ferguson's Standard

Bermuda Grass

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Milo or Maize, Dwarf Yellow

Ferguson's Triple XXX Strain

Kafir, Texas Blackhull

Hegari

Feterita, Spur Variety

Darso

Chiltex

Premo

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

SWEET SORGHUM OR CANE

Red Top, Fancy, Recleaned

Red Top, Ferguson's Standard

LEGUMES

Alfalfa, Domestic

Sweet Clover, White Blossom

Total Amount of Order

WILL YOU PLEASE HELP US

Our business lives by the Good Will of our Customers. Please send us the names of a few friends whom you think might buy **Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds** if we send them Booklets of Information.

M _____ Occupation _____

Address _____

Names Suggested by _____

Date _____ Address _____

Condensed January Issue

FERGUSON'S SEED CURRENT

Published Every Time the Moon changes to give Gossip and Information about Prices, Quality and Value in Bred-Up Field Seeds for the Southwest.

Prices Effective January 20, 1928. Vol. 28, No. 87

Terms: See inside back cover of catalog. Additional information on any Variety of Seed furnished on request.

SEED CORN—Bred-Up Seed

We quote seed on only the "Three Best Varieties for the Southwest." If there were others good enuf for you, we would have them too. See pages 14 to 22 of Catalog.

Regular Certified Bred-Up Seed Peck $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 1 bu. 2-20 bu.

Ferguson's Surcropper, White	90c	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$2.75
Chisholm, Red Cob, White	90c	1.75	3.00	2.75
Ferguson's Yellow Dent	90c	1.75	3.00	2.75

Elite Certified Bred-Up Seed—Our Best Grade

Ferguson's Surcropper	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$3.50
Chisholm	1.25	2.00	3.75	3.50
Ferguson Yellow Dent	1.25	2.00	3.75	3.50

COTTON SEED—Certified, Pedigreed.

"We Breed-Up the Cotton Seed We Sell," and "Sell Only the Cotton Seed We Have Bred-Up,"—all grown under our supervision, ginned, cleaned and sacked in our own gins and warehouses. Prices includes **Freight Prepaid** to Stations in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana, in 4-bushel Branded Sealed Bags, (Likely advanced after Feb. 1)—See Catalog Pages 4 to 13.

Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton	4-28 bu.	32-56 bu.	60-500 bu.
Regular Certified Bred-Up Seed	\$2.00	\$1.90	\$1.85
Elite Certified Bred-Up Seed	3.00	2.90	2.85

Ferguson's New Boykin Cotton

Regular Certified Bred-Up Seed	\$3.00	\$2.90	\$2.85
Elite Certified Bred-Up Seed	4.00	3.90	3.85

FERGUSON No. 922 OATS—Bred-Up Seed.

See pages 24 to 25 of Catalog. All Seed Oats put thru our Seed Plants are thoroly Re-Cleaned, Polished, Graded, and Anti-Smut Treated and Tested. Bred-Up, Pedigreed Seeds are in Branded, Sealed, 5-Bushel heavy bags.

Certified Pedigreed Seed	5 to 100 bu.	105 to 500 bu.
Regular Certified Bred-Up Seed	ASK	\$ ASK
Elite Certified Bred-Up Seed	1.65	ASK

Customers Seed. Prepared by Us.

Fancy Seed, Test 32 to 36 lbs.	\$1.30	\$1.25
Extra Fancy, Test 37 to 42 lbs.	1.40	1.30

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS

Selected for good seed quality, and carefully Re-Cleaned, Graded, Polished, Anti-Smut Treated and Tested. Yes, Free from Johnson Grass, Mustard, Winter Weed, etc. In 5-bushel good bags. Special Reduced Freight Paid Prices on car lots on request.

Texas Red Rust Proof	5 to 100 bu.	105 to 500 bu.
Fancy Seed, Test 32-35 lbs.	\$1.00	\$0.95
Extra Fancy, Test 37-40 lbs.	1.10	1.05

WHEAT, BARLEY AND RYE

We want to send every Small Grain Grower a **Free** Copy of a booklet we will send out next June, "**Making Most Out of Small Grains.**" Be sure to send for it now or in June. Tells all about Kinds, Varieties, Soil Preparation, Fertilization, Harvesting, Marketing, etc., of grains.

Miscellaneous Seeds

Ask for information and price on any seeds not quoted here. Ask for special prices on quantity lots.

GRASS SEEDS—"Grazing and Hay"

Sudan Grass—Greatest of all Domestic Grasses. No Johnson Grass, or other noxious weeds. Genuine, good quality, high purity and good germination. Market changeable. Ask for prices, car lots or less.

10 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.

Thresher Run Seed	---	---	ASK
Prime to Choice Seed	---	\$2.00	\$3.50
Fancy to Excellent Seed	---	2.25	4.00
Ferguson Standard Quality	0.80	2.50	4.75
Bermuda Grass (1 lb. Postpaid 60c)	4.25	20.00	39.00
Johnson Grass, Heavy Nice Seed	---	---	ASK

ALFALFA

Domestic or Native	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Prime "Poor but Honest"	---	---	\$18.00
Southwestern Fancy	\$1.40	\$11.50	\$22.00
Ferguson Standard Quality	1.50	12.50	24.00
Hairy Peruvian	---	---	---
Ferguson Standard Quality	1.65	13.00	25.00

CLOVERS

Sweet Clover, White Blossom	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Fancy to Excellent	---	\$6.50	\$12.50
Ferguson Standard Quality	\$1.50	7.00	13.50

PEAS, BEANS, PEANUTS

We buy, sell and exchange Field Peas and Beans of all kinds, and varieties. Write us what you want to buy, sell or exchange. Car lots or less.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

The Grain Sorghums deserve a wider use. They are the Staple Stand-By Crop of the West, and should have a place on every farm in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. They often make more than corn. See page 29 to 31 of catalog.

Milo or Maize, Dwarf Yellow	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Choice to Fancy Seed	---	\$1.75	\$3.00
Fancy to Excellent	.90	2.25	4.00
Ferguson's Triple XXX Strain (is our last word in Dwarf Yellow Milo, See description catalog pages 29 and 30.)	\$1.25	3.00	5.00
Kafir, Texas Dwarf Blackhull	---	---	---
Choice to Fancy	---	1.75	3.00
Fancy to Excellent	.90	2.25	4.00
Hegari, Choice to Fancy Seed	.90	1.75	3.00
Ferguson's Standard Quality	1.25	3.00	5.00
Peterita, Spur Variety	---	---	---
Choice to Fancy	.90	2.25	4.00
Ferguson Standard Quality	1.25	3.00	5.00
Darso, Safe and Sane and Sure	.75	2.00	3.50
Chiltex, New and Promising	1.25	3.00	5.00
Premo, New, Worth Trying	1.25	3.00	5.00
Shallu; or Egyptian Wheat	1.00	2.75	4.50

Sorgho—SWEET SORGHUMS—Canes

Red Top, the best "hay cane" is our specialty—car lots or less. See pages 29 to 31 of catalog. All carefully re-cleaned, unless otherwise stated. Market changeable.

RED TOP, Best "Hay Cane"	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Average Country Run	---	---	ASK
Fancy Re-Cleaned	---	---	\$2.35
Ferguson Standard Quality	.75	1.40	2.65
Amber and Orange Sorgo	.75	1.50	2.75
Honey Drip or Japanese Ribbon Sorghum	---	---	---
Fancy, for Ensilage	---	---	\$3.50
Select for Syrup	\$1.00	2.50	4.75
Ferguson's Special Syrup Strain	\$1.75	6.50	12.00
Gooseneck. "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane"	\$1.75	\$6.50	12.00
Golden Rod. Early, fine flavor	\$1.75	\$6.50	\$12.00
MILLET	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	500 lbs.
German Millet	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$2.65
White Wonder Millet	1.50	2.75	2.65

Condensed January Issue

FERGUSON'S SEED CURRENT

Published Every Time the Moon changes to give Gossip and Information about Prices, Quality and Value in Bred-Up Field Seeds for the Southwest.

Prices Effective January 25, 1928. Vol. 28, No. 88

Terms: See inside back cover of catalog. Additional information on any Variety of Seed furnished on request.

SEED CORN—Bred-Up Seed

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Regular Certified Bred-Up Seed Peck $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 1 bu. 2-20 bu.

Ferguson's Surcropper, White	90c	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$2.75
Chisholm, Red Cob, White	90c	1.75	3.00	2.75
Ferguson's Yellow Dent	90c	1.75	3.00	2.75

Elite Certified Bred-Up Seed—Our Best Grade

Ferguson's Surcropper	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$3.50
Chisholm	1.25	2.00	3.75	3.50
Ferguson Yellow Dent	1.25	2.00	3.75	3.50

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Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton 4-28 bu. 32-56 bu. 60-500 bu.

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Elite Certified Bred-Up Seed	3.00	2.90	2.85

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Certified Pedigreed Seed 5 to 100 bu. 105 to 500 bu.

Regular Certified Bred-Up Seed	ASK	\$ ASK
Elite Certified Bred-Up Seed	1.65	ASK

Customers Seed. Prepared by Us.

Fancy Seed, Test 32 to 36 lbs.	\$1.30	\$1.25
Extra Fancy, Test 37 to 42 lbs.	1.40	1.30

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS

Selected for good seed quality, and carefully Re-Cleaned, Graded, Polished, Anti-Smut Treated and Tested. Yes, Free from Johnson Grass, Mustard, Winter Weed, etc. In 5-bushel good bags. Special Reduced Freight Paid Prices on car lots on request.

Texas Red Rust Proof 5 to 100 bu. 105 to 500 bu.

Fancy Seed, Test 32-35 lbs.	\$1.00	\$0.95
Extra Fancy, Test 38 to 42 lbs.	1.15	1.10

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10 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.

Thresher Run Seed	---	---	---	ASK
Prime to Choice Seed	---	---	\$2.00	\$3.50
Fancy to Excellent Seed	---	---	2.25	4.00
Ferguson Standard Quality	0.80	2.50	4.75	
Bermuda Grass (1 lb. Postpaid 60c)	4.25	20.00	39.00	
Johnson Grass , Heavy Nice Seed	---	---	---	ASK

ALFALFA

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Prime "Poor but Honest"				\$18.00
Southwestern Fancy	\$2.60	\$12.00	\$23.00	
Ferguson Standard Quality	2.60	12.50	24.00	
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CLOVERS

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Honey Drip or Japanese Ribbon Sorghum				
Fancy, for Ensilage				\$3.50
Select for Syrup	\$1.00	2.50	4.75	
Ferguson's Special Syrup Strain	\$1.75	6.50	12.00	

Gooseneck, "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane"	\$1.75	\$6.50	12.00	
Golden Rod, Early, fine flavor	\$1.75	\$6.50	\$12.00	

MILLET

50 lbs. 100 lbs. 500 lbs.

German Millet	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$2.65	
White Wonder Millet	1.50	2.75	2.65	

ORDER SHEET FOR

Ferguson Seed Farms, Inc.**Sherman, - Texas**

1-20-28-87

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FERGUSONS' SEEDS

ARE AS NEAR AS

YOUR MAIL BOX

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M _____

STATION _____ STATE _____

P. O. _____ CO. _____

Ship by _____ Freight, _____ Express, _____ Parcel Post

Remittance enclosed _____ Check, _____ Money Order \$_____

Lbs. or Bushels	Indicate Kind, Variety and Grade	Rate	Amount
	SEED CORN , Bred-Up Seed		
	Ferguson's Surcropper _____		
	Chisholm _____		
	Ferguson's Yellow Dent _____		
	COTTON SEED , Bred-Up Seed		
	Ferguson No. 406 Regular _____		
	Ferguson No. 406 Elite _____		
	New Boykin, Regular _____		
	New Boykin, Elite _____		
	FERGUSON NO. 922 OATS		
	Regular Certified Bred-Up Seed _____		
	Elite Certified Bred-Up Seed _____		
	Customer's Seed _____		
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	—Extra Fancy. Test 36 to 42 lb. _____		
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	Fancy Seed, Test 31 to 35 lbs. _____		
	Extra Fancy, Test, 36 to 42 lbs. _____		

GRASS SEEDS

Sudan, Fancy to Excellent _____

Sudan, Ferguson's Standard _____

Bermuda Grass _____

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Milo or Maize, Dwarf Yellow _____

Ferguson's Triple XXX Strain _____

Kafir, Texas Blackhull _____

Hegari _____

Feterita, Spur Variety _____

Darso _____

Chiltex _____

Premo _____

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat _____

SWEET SORGHUM OR CANE

Red Top, Fancy, Recleaned _____

Red Top, Ferguson's Standard _____

LEGUMES

Alfalfa, Domestic _____

Sweet Clover, White Blossom _____

Total Amount of Order _____

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M _____ Occupation _____

Address _____

Names Suggested by _____

Date _____ Address _____

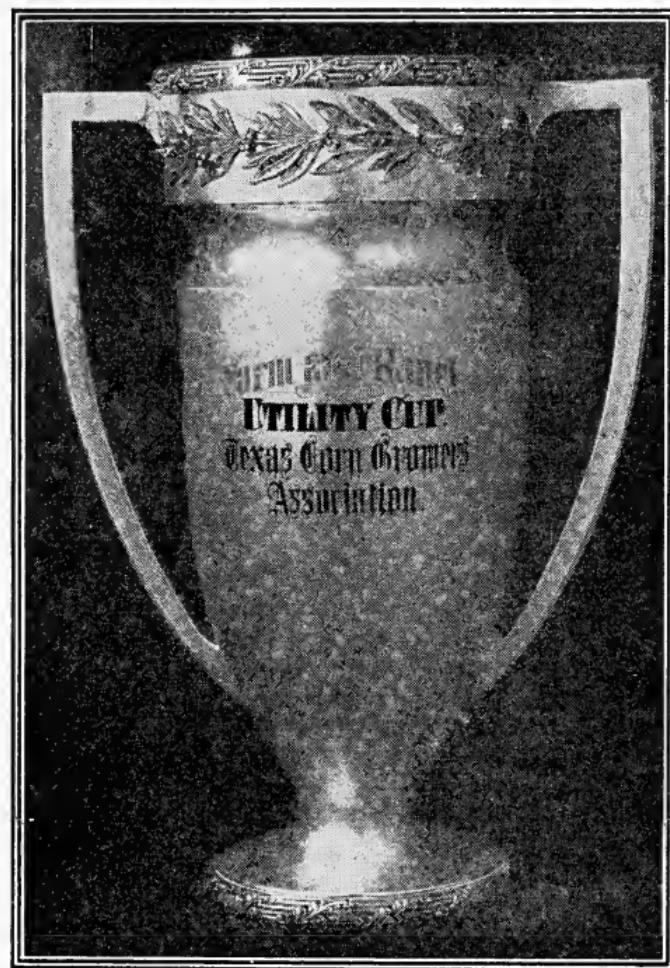
Highest Yielding Types and Varieties

The Corn Growers Association, with the counsel of the Government Investigators, selected (out of nearly one hundred in use) "Seven Best Varieties for the Southwest," on the basis of the "highest average yields" in all seasons through all the years of the investigation.

These "Seven Best Varieties," it developed, were all of carefully selected native strains, with known histories for careful selecting and breeding by one man or family for 10 to 30 years or more. All have medium sized ears, medium sized stalks and maturing periods (from planting to heavy denting) of 100 to 130 days. Roasting ears available in 48 to 70 days. The list included White, Yellow and Strawberry varieties.

In this list were three varieties originated by A. M. Ferguson, namely: **SURCROPPER** (White, early to medium, 100 to 120 days), **CHISHOLM** (White, red cob, medium early, 115 to 125 days), and **FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT** (Golden Yellow, medium early, 120 to 130 days). The four other varieties have disappeared or are local, and not now generally known.

Ferguson's three varieties have been continually Bred-Up by ear-to-row breeding for 20-odd years or more, and are now the recognized "Standard Best Varieties for the Southwest." They are the only native varieties that have been Bred-Up by scientific ear-to-row pedigree breeding methods, and it is easy to understand why they are "The Best Yielders for the Southwest.



Corn Grower's Utility Cup—The Highest Honor
won by any variety of corn in the Southwest is the
Corn Grower's Utility Cup offered by *Farm and Ranch* and awarded by the Texas Field Crops Association. We won this cup four times and was won six times by "Ferguson's Seed" before final award to Ferguson Seed Farms.

FERGUSON'S SURCROPPER



Ferguson's Original Surcropper Corn *An All Season Crib Filler*

Recognized Standard Variety for early Spring planting.

Proven best variety for late Spring and Summer planting.

Plant Surcropper in early Spring for early main crop.

Plant in Summer on stubble land for late "catch crop."

Quick maturing like Northern Corn.

Resists drouth and hot winds better than June corn.

Farmers in Five Southwestern States have come to believe in us, our methods and our varieties, because SURCROPPER corn has filled their cribs when other varieties failed them. In the Corn Shows it rarely gets a ribbon, because the ears do not match up to the score-card requirements. But no mistake! it is a proven high-yielding variety, and a benefaction because it annually adds many bushels to the Western and Southern corn crop.

It is two weeks earlier than common native corn. It is early like Northern corn, but has a great advantage in its drouth resisting qualities. It usually yields more than twice as much as Northern varieties.

Adaptation and Recognition

Surcropper and Chisholm are the only two varieties of white corn recommended for general planting by the Texas Field Crops Association. No other white varieties made the same consistent high average yields in the eleven years testing, conducted by this Association in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations.

Ferguson's Surcropper has "found a place" and wide use-

fulness in many lands; in South America, Turkey, Russia, Mexico, Egypt, and other parts of Africa. It was originated or developed, and has merited this wide usefulness because of 25 years of Pedigreed Breeding by Ferguson Seed Farms, Pioneer Seed Breeders of the Southwest.

Surcropper An "All-Season" Corn

All Government tests show that "Ferguson's freshly Bred-Up Pedigreed Seed" yield 3 to 9 bushels per acre more than home-raised, country-run, "crib-Bred" seed.

Ferguson's Original Pedigreed Surcropper is the best corn for late Spring planting, and a better variety than June corn for Summer planting, because:

- Matures 20 to 30 days quicker, and can therefore be planted later,—within 90 to 110 days before a killing frost and still mature a crop.
- Does not grow excessively tall like June corn. It makes more corn and less "stalk." Also has a better type and quality of ear and grain than June corn.
- Most drouth-resisting of any corn known, yet makes largest yield under irrigation. General experience, reputation and Experiment Station tests prove it.
- It's the recognized Standard Early Spring Sure-crop, quick-maturing corn for four Southwestern States, as well as the "best Summer crop" corn. It's truly the general purpose, **Sure-Cropper**, **Sur-Cropper**, **Super-Cropper** corn for all countries having climate similar to the Southwest.
- It is fast becoming the standard ensilage crop corn for many Central and Western States, Missouri, Kansas, Arizona and California.

Prices and Grades: We offer two grades of "Ferguson's Certified Bred-Up Seeds," distinguished by nearness to champion "Mother Plant Selections,"—all in our branded, sealed bags, as follows:

Regular Certified Pedigreed Seed, being our main crop and general supply, representing freshly improved strains, descended from superior Breeding-Block selections.

Elite Certified Pedigreed Seed, being the latest improved strains, descended from champion Breeding-Block selections, and is the best bred stocks we offer for sale. Supply limited.

Prices: Due to variations in markets and available supplies, we issue monthly, "Ferguson's Seed Current." It's gladly sent free. All orders filled at prices in effect on day order is received. Write for special prices on large orders and "Community Club Orders."

Best Corn for West Texas. "I have raised corn from your SURCROPPER CORN for three years, think it is the best corn for the west."—J. A. PURSELL, Callahan County, Texas.

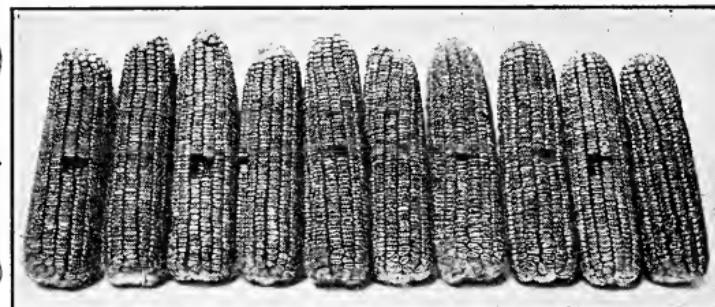
Best for 3 Years in South Texas. "I have planted your SURCROPPER for 3 years and find it to be one of the surest crops of corn. Therefore no other variety for me."—WATT BALDWIN, Walker County, Texas.

Hasn't Missed a Crop in 10 Years. "My father has been planting FERGUSON'S SURCROPPER CORN for ten years and hasn't missed a crop."—O. P. HEWLETT, Somerville County, Texas.

Knows Best for Southwest Texas. "If out of SURCROPPER do not substitute. We know that SURCROPPER is safest for large yields here in the Southwest."—S. A. BRIGGS, Live Oak County, Texas.

Pleased With Record Made by Surcropper. "Please send us three and one-half bushels of SURCROPPER Seed Corn. A few of us want to try it out as it did so well at the Experiment Station at Troup."—W. L. DAVIS, Smith County, Texas.

Surcropper Best In Louisiana. "Inclosed find order for Elite Pedigreed SURCROPPER. We plant about 600 acres of FERGUSON'S SURCROPPER, because we consider it the surest to make of any variety we have ever had. Since we began planting SURCROPPER we have never bought feed, whereas, formerly we often had to buy 6 to 8 car loads."—L. S. and G. A. FRIERSON, Caddo Parish, La.



FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT. Grand Champion Sweepstakes, 10 Ears Yellow Corn, in Texas Crop Show in 1916, and High Yields in Field Yield Contest.

Ferguson's Yellow Dent

Highest-Bred, Purest Big Golden Grained Southern Yellow Corn.

There are many, yes many, varieties of "Yellow dent" corn, but if you want the highest bred, proven highest yielding variety of the original native Southern Golden Yellow corn, then call for, and insist on "Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed" of **Ferguson's Yellow Dent**. Yes! Always in Sealed, Branded bags.

Ferguson's latest Certified Bred-Up Strain is put up in his branded bags, with "Certified Seed" labels sealed onto the bags.

Best Yields in Experiment Station Tests— Best Ears in Corn Shows

The Texas Field Crops Association recognized and recommended FERGUSON YELLOW DENT for general planting. This recommendation was based on eleven years' field testing after this variety had been grown, in competition with all other varieties. These tests were made at Greenville, Waco, Sherman, Temple, College Station, Austin, New Braunfels, San Antonio, Kerrville, Victoria and other points.

The Arkansas Experiment Station has similarly recognized this variety. Their recommendation is based on the numerous variety-tests covering many years and in all parts of the state. It has won position in the variety tests in Northern and Central Louisiana several years in succession. The breeding blocks in which we have developed this variety have been grown in North Texas and Southern Oklahoma. The Seed we send you, will be abundant evidence that it does as well in Oklahoma as it does elsewhere.

It has probably won more Corn Show Prizes than all other Southwestern varieties combined. The records of premiums won at National, State, District and County Corn Shows are too numerous to mention. It has usually been the Grand Champion Sweepstakes corn in Field Crops Shows in the Southwest.

With a long list of first and sweepstakes prizes from the Corn Shows, and such consistent records for highest field yields, there is abundant justification for the assertion, "It is the Best Yellow Corn for the Southwest." Nothing equals it for producing "Show quality," bushels or dollars.

Maturity and Adaptability of Ferguson's Yellow Dent

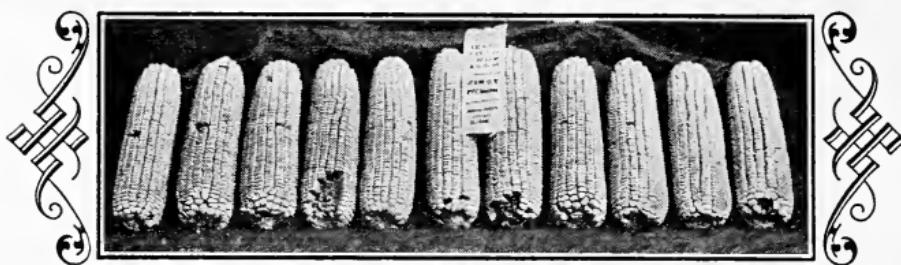
It is a medium early variety, usually maturing from 120 to 130 days from planting. The ears are blocky and well shaped, usually 7 to 10 inches long and about the same in circumference. We are breeding to a standard of 14 to 16 rows of broad, deep, shiny, golden yellow grains. They always please. The ears usually shell out 84% to 88% grain. The legal standard calls for only 80% grain.

It has proven its adaptability to a wide range of climates, soils and seasons. It is a high yielder on uplands and produces magnificent results on bottom lands. It produces abundant yields of fine, heavy corn in Northern Oklahoma, Eastern Arkansas and Mississippi, and is a sure, safe corn throughout the corn belt in Texas.



Both would be "Good Seed Ears" in the Crib

An obvious advantage of selecting Seed Ears in the Field. Even "Ever Lastingly Keeping At it" will not eliminate all "throw backs," but repeated selecting will reduce their numbers.



Prize Winning 10 Ears of CHISHOLM CORN,
Grand Champion Sweepstakes, 10 Ears White
Corn, Crop Show, grown by Gates Thomas.

Ferguson's Chisholm Corn

A Popular General Purpose Red Cob White Corn

This popular, native, white variety was developed, as well as named and introduced, by A. M. Ferguson in 1908. He has bred it up to a high degree of excellence since it was first introduced. This is the only variety of red cob white corn developed by ear-to-row pedigree breeding for the Southwest.

Chisholm is one of the two varieties of White Corn, recognized as a "Standard High-Yielding Variety" by the Field Crops Association in Texas. It is also classed in the same way by similar associations in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The present High-Bred, High-Yielding strain of "**Chisholm**" has proven to be a much better yielder than the original type or any of the similar looking white-grain, red-cob varieties often fraudulently sold for Chisholm. This statement may be verified by reference to the results of many variety tests made by the State Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the Southwest.

As a milling corn it has no equal. **Chisholm** is a very attractive, strictly native-bred variety. It is attractive because of its large, sound, creamy-white, oily grains, that completely cover a bright red cob. The ears are large sized in favorable seasons, but if by chance the season makes them small, even the nubbins will show attractive, well-matured, grains, with a large germ. The ears are stocky, not slender, and usually covered over at the tips by heavy, coarse shucks that give excellent protection against weevils.

It is a medium early corn, maturing in 115 to 125 days. The ears are usually 7 to 9 inches long. They usually have 14 rows of grains, ranging from 12 to 16 rows, with 45 to 55 grains to the row.

We have good seeds, carefully prepared, giving good germination tests. They "Look Good," they ARE good, and they will give GOOD RESULTS at harvest time.

Prices and Grades: We offer two grades of "Ferguson's Certified Bred-Up Seeds," distinguished by nearness to champion "Mother Plant Selections,"—all in our branded, sealed bags, as follows:

Regular Certified Pedigreed Seed, being our main crop and general supply, representing freshly improved strains, descended from superior Breeding-Block selections.

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Wheat, Barley and Rye

Ferguson's Bred-Up

Mediterranean Wheat

*The Purest Best Yielding Varieties
From 20 Years of Testing*

If you want the latest, purest and best yielding varieties of Mediterranean Wheat, we can supply your wants. No one in the soft wheat belt has worked so long or spent as much time and money to discover the best strains of Mediterranean Wheat.

We offer you the "best-to-be-had" in Mediterranean Wheat, not only in selected strains and varieties, but also thoroughly re-cleaned, graded seed, with the light, small shrivelled, weak grains removed, leaving only the plumpest, most vigorous, quick growing, best berries for seed.

"Ferguson's Small Grain Gumption" will give you more complete descriptions of the varieties and strains we now have growing for seed purposes, to be issued in July, 1928. If you are a wheat, barley, or oat grower, don't fail to send for a **FREE** copy of this booklet. It will tell you all about the various varieties of small grains grown in the Southwest, as well as advising you of the cultural methods that usually develop the largest yields.

Many farmers are planting mixed-up mongrel stocks of wheat and do not realize how much they are losing on their yields by not having the latest, best bred strains of the best varieties.

Fall Sown Grains

Every Southwestern farm should have green pastures through the late fall, winter, and early spring months. Texas Winter Barley and Ferguson's No. 922 Oats are both good. Get them planted early. This insures best results from grazing and highest yields in the grain harvest.

Texas Winter Barley

Texas Winter Barley, is the only variety of barley that we recommend for planting in the Southwest. We have our own strains of Texas Winter Barley that has proven superior to the common stock.

We say to every farmer, "If you have work stock, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc., and don't grow barley, now is the time to get ready to 'Get Right' this fall and plant Texas Winter Barley, **first** for winter grazing, and **second** as a grain crop."

Make your plans right now to have good winter grazing next year. Get your ground ready early and plant early (in your cotton middles will be fine) so that it can get a good start and crown before cold weather sets in.

Rye

Rye is indeed very good as a winter grazing crop in the Southwest, but unlike the other small grains, can not be recommended as a grain crop. For this reason we recommend oats, barley, and wheat, in preference to rye. We can supply rye for all who prefer to plant it for a grazing crop.



Ferguson's No. 922 Oats

*High-Bred, High-Yielding,
Rust Resistant Red Oats*

For 50 years or more the South and West have been growing "Red Oats" under various names, the Texas Red Rust Proof being generally more popular for planting in the Southeastern states and in Kansas and California. The advantages recognized are, small fine stout stems that are decidedly more resistant to rust, lodging, and dry weather, than the white oats, so generally used in the North.

However, our fathers and grandfathers, without any selecting, continued to plant over-and-over, year-after-year, country-run, field-run, and too often thresher-run oats, which were mixed up with black oats, white oats, broom tail oats, etc., all of which lowered the yield and the quality of the crop.

The First Systematic Improvement

Recognizing that the Texas Red Rust Proof oat contained thousands of natural varieties, A. M. Ferguson began, in 1900, selecting several thousand stools from all over Texas, for plant-to-row testing, to compare their yielding qualities when grown side-by-side. This permitted comparison of stooing, lodging, degrees of rust resistance, resistance to drouth and winter killing, height, size and characters of heads and grains, and all the important characters for developing a new pure-bred, better yielding red oat.

Ferguson's No. 71 Oat was offered, after 9 years of testing and breeding. It was at once accepted as a great improvement and its use was soon general. It was a great improvement over the common country-run Texas red oat.

Ferguson's No. 922 Oats

Ferguson continued a watchful working hunting for another variety that would be still better. In 1922 he found and later offered Ferguson's No. 922 Oats, which has now replaced the original Ferguson No. 71 Oat.

Some Proven Advantages

1. **Larger Yields Than Common Red Oats**,—more bushels and dollars per acre without extra labor.
2. **A Better Quality of Grain**,—Threshermen and grain dealers say so. The brass bucket tests prove it.
3. **Greater Hardiness Against Winter Killing**,—Affording more winter grazing, earlier maturity to escape the spring drouths.
4. **Greater Drouth Resistance**,—Their superior yields in dry seasons prove this.
5. **Freer Stooing Habits**,—Due to greater vigor, and thus requiring less seed to sow.
6. **Greater Stiffness of Straw**,—Thus avoiding losses from lodging.
7. **More Resistance to Red and Black Rust**,—Many customers have found that this has saved them from large losses.
8. **Practical Freedom From Smut**,—Due to seed treatment given to our stock seed every year and to the seed we ship out. This in itself will save 3 to 15 percent loss which is more than the entire cost of your seed.
9. **More Efficient Re-Cleaning and Grading**,—To remove the small grains, the pin oats, the blasted and weak shucky grains, etc., that are not good seed, leaving only the plumpest, heaviest, most vigorous grains for seed-ing. Sow less seed and harvest a bigger crop when planting such seed.

Send for Ferguson's Seed Oat Gumption No. 217
FREE

Bigger Yields—Greater Returns

It may cost 50 to 75 cents an acre more than common thresher-run oats, to plant Bred-Up, Re-Cleaned, Graded, Tested, Anti-Smut Treated Seed, free from Johnson Grass, Mustard, Winter Weed and other pests. Sow one-third less seed and get better stands, with 10 to 30 bushels more oats per acre, having better quality and more value. Many customers buy such seed every year—because "it pays."

Prices and Grades: We offer two grades of "Ferguson's Certified Bred-Up Seeds," distinguished by nearness to champion "Mother Plant Selections,"—all in our branded, sealed bags, as follows:

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Gold Medal awarded to Ferguson's Oats by National Corn Exposition.

You Too, Can Get Better Yields:

Made Better Than 103 Bushels Per Acre. "I have some of your Oats No. 922 that I bought from you two years ago last spring. They made 46 bushels per acre while mine made 35 bushels. This year I sowed 18 acres of your oats, and the 18 acres threshed out 1854 bushels or 103 bushels per acre, and left about 10 bushels per acre on the ground. The oats are scaling 35 pounds per bushel."—H. BLANKE-MEYER.

Ferguson's No. 922 Oats Make Double Yield. "The oats I ordered from you last season made an exceptionally good yield, doubling many of the oats in this section."—R. E. WOLFF, Falls County, Texas.

Smut-the-Robber

Steals away your crops worse than weeds—often 3-to-10-bushel per acre

Ferguson's Anti-Smut Treatment
Kills the
Seed Spores of
Smut-the-Robber



Alfalfa and Clovers

Grazing, Hay, Soil Building

The hardy legumes, like Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Burr Clover, etc., should be more generally planted in the South and West, not only to furnish grazing and hay of exceptional and special value, but also to build up our soils. Write us any time for special information.

You Must Use Good Seed for best results, and real economy. There is nothing but "cheapness" and "no economy" in planting low-priced, low-grade, poorly matured, weak seed of alfalfa and clovers with foul weed seeds. While we quote grades known as "Poor-but-Honest," "Prime," "Choice," "Fancy," we sell the best and purest grades obtainable as **"Ferguson's Standard."** This stands for the greatest economy and satisfaction when buying seeds. Current prices will be found in "Ferguson's Seed Current."

Alfalfa There are several varieties of Alfalfa, but for the Southwest only the **Common or Domestic Alfalfa**, and the **Hairy Peruvian** are of interest, the latter particularly for the coastal regions. The extra hardy varieties (like Grim, Variegated, etc.) used with special advantages in the North, afford no advantages in the South or West. Fall sowing on a firm, well-prepared seed bed is preferred, but good success usually follows Spring sowing. Sow broadcast by hand, as for turnips, or use seeders, putting down 10 to 12 pounds per acre of **Ferguson's Standard Quality Seed**. Use more only when low grade seed are used. Alfalfa is esteemed for grazing for hogs and all stock, and generally for hay, usually yielding 2 to 3 tons per season, in two to four cuttings.

Sweet Clover **White Blossom Sweet Clover** is excellent as a soil builder, as hay, and for grazing. Tests made at Texas Experiment Stations, and the practical observations of many farmers, show that a crop of Sweet Clover, besides furnishing good crops of hay and grazing, almost doubles the yield of succeeding crops of Oats, Wheat, and Cotton. Seed may be sown in early fall in Southern portions. February-March sowings are recommended for North Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Sow broadcast 12 to 20 pounds on a firm seed bed, covering about half-inch by harrowing, etc. An excellent plan is to sow White Blossom Sweet Clover on Oat and Wheat fields in February. The clover will usually come on strong after harvest and grow through the summer furnishing one or more cuttings of hay, and two or more heavier cuttings for the succeeding year and a seed crop if desired.

Sweet Clover **Yellow Blossom.** There are two kinds of yellow blossom Sweet Clover, *to wit*: The **Biennial Yellow Blossom**, which is similar to the white blossom, but preferred by bee keepers, and the **Annual Yellow Blossom**, [*Melilotus Indica*] now so generally used for soil building by orchardists in California, Florida, Louisiana, and South Texas.

See Ferguson's Seed Current for grades and prices on seeds.

The Best Testimonials are Orders Like This: "I have been an old customer for a long time. I find I can depend on your seeds of all kinds. Please rush the enclosed order for Elite NEW BOYKIN SEED."—J. M. COGGIN, Nolan County, Texas.

NOTE: 75% of our sales are to old customers ordering fresh stocks of the same varieties, and most of the other orders are from neighbors of old customers.

Nitragin Legume Bacteria

Build Up Your Land. All Alfalfa, Sweet Clovers, Beans, Peas, Cow Peas, Sweet Peas, Etc. should be inoculated with the proper bacteria before sowing the seed, a different culture for each crop. Name the crop and we will send the right culture.

Inoculation cultures cost only 15c to 20c an acre, and not only insures against failure but are necessary for the fullest returns, and the greatest efficiency in building up the nitrogen content of the soil. Seed should be inoculated even when sowing on land previously planted to the same legume crop.



the original Soil Inoculator

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Soys, Clovers, Peas, Beans, Vetch, Cowpeas—all legumes. The 1 bu. size will inoculate one bu. or sixty pounds of any legume seed. Other sizes in proportion.

		Prices reduced on Soys and Cow Peas	
1/4 bu. size.	\$.40	1/2 bu. size.	\$.40
1/2 bu. " :	.60	1 bu. " :	.70
1 bu. " :	1.00	5 bu. " :	2.50
5 bu. " :	4.75		

Always state kind of seed—legumes only

Nitragin is an old reliable inoculator. It is well known and used by many agricultural colleges. Sold in tins—not glass—packed in a rich, soil-like granular medium, easy to mix with seed. Contents always fresh and bacteria active and vigorous.

Peas - Beans - Peanuts

Yes, we buy, sell and exchange Cow Peas of all varieties. Also Peanuts, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Mung Beans. If you have seeds for sale or want to make an exchange for other seeds, write us of quantity you have of each variety, sending samples and quoting lowest price.

See March, and later issues of Ferguson's Seed Current for quotations. Write us any time for information or prices on Cow Peas, Peanuts, etc.

Millet

German Big-Headed Millet

We offer stocks of genuine, big-headed, leafy-stemmed German Millet that will please you. Seed thoroughly re-cleaned and free from pig weed, Johnson grass, and noxious weeds. Highly esteemed by many as hay crop and for feed for poultry. For seed crop sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre in 3 foot rows and cultivate like corn. For hay, sow broadcast or with grain drill 25 pounds per acre, any time after danger of frost is past, when there is good surface season in the ground. See Ferguson's Seed Current for latest prices.



White Wonder Millet Very similar to Golden or German Millet, except heads and grain white rather than Golden. Preferred by many, who consider it a heavier yielder of both hay and seed than German Millet.



RUNNING PRODUCTION UP AND THE FEED BILL DOWN

"Sudan is unexcelled as a Pasture Grass for all kinds of live stock."—Courtesy Colorado Experimental Station.

Sudan Grass

Greatest Hay and Pasture Grass Known

Sudan produces the surest and most abundant yields of any cultivated grass known. It makes 3 to 5 times as much as native grass. It makes good pasture in 30 days from sowing, and a first cutting of hay in 60 days. Cuttings may be repeated every 40 to 50 days in fair seasons. Often four times in a season.

It is adaptable to any soil and climate. It is an annual crop. Never becomes a pest. Needs to be reseeded every year. It makes a splendid growth in summer, and withstands hot, dry weather better than any crop known, even better than native Texas grasses.

It can be planted **early**, as soon as danger of frost is past, and makes two to four cuttings of hay, producing 3 to 7 tons per acre.

It may be planted **late** in Spring or even late in Summer for a "Catch Crop,"—requiring only 30 days ahead of frost for grazing, and 60 days for the first cutting of hay.

It will carry more live stock through summer pasture than any other pasture crop known. It yields a heavy, leafy, fine-stemmed hay crop that is quickly and easily cured and easy to handle in "ricks" or at the press.

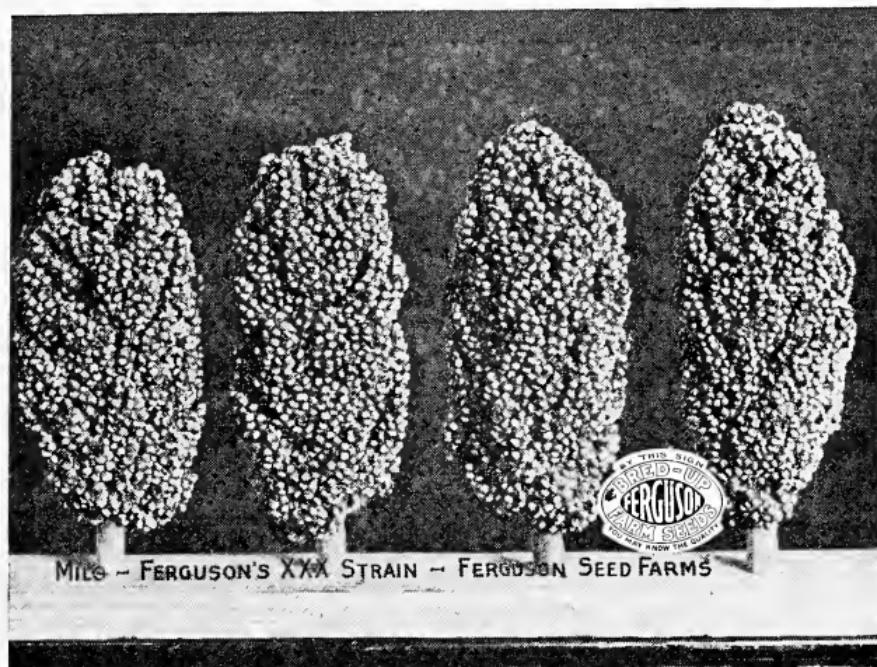
It is palatable and relished by all live stock, having a high digestible feeding analysis, being much richer than prairie hay and slightly better than Johnson Grass Hay.

The cost of seeding is low, and it is not difficult to get stands on well-prepared land. May be drilled in ordinary rows, 5 to 7 pounds per acre, or sown broadcast, or with grain drills, 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Sow at **early**, cotton planting season, and any time afterwards.

"Make Sure" of dependable Seed Service by planting "Ferguson's Standard Sudan," which is heavy, well ripened usually tested seed, grown from our own stocks, re-cleaned, graded, free from Johnson grass, and tested for proven good germination.

See latest issue of **Ferguson's Seed Current** for our current prices on seed of different grades. We can usually supply you all grades, car lots or less.

Good farming calls for one or more good pasture and hay crops for each season in the year. Green pastures and farm raised hay are the cheapest feeds you have.



Milo — FERGUSON'S XXX STRAIN — FERGUSON SEED FARMS

Ferguson's Triple XXX Strain, Dwarf Yellow Milo
Grand Champion Sweepstakes Heads, Fort Worth Stock Show.

Grain Sorghums

Grain—Bundle Feed—Forage—Ensilage—Hay

The Grain Sorghums are wonderful crops, and great progress is being made in developing new varieties and better strains of older varieties. They have been "The Empire Builders of the West," their stand-by feed crops for grain and fodder.

For the more humid sections, East of Central Oklahoma and Texas, into Arkansas and Louisiana, their use has increased surprisingly in recent years. Experience has demonstrated that they are heavier yielders than corn in dry years, and noticeably so in wet summers when they escape the midge blast. This occurs possibly no more frequently than drouth destroys the corn crop.

Good seed is as important for summer "Catch Crop" on cotton land and grain stubble, as well as for "Main Feed Crops" plantings in April, May and June. Sow in rows like corn, dropping 2 to 3 seed in hills, 10 to 18 inches apart for Hegari, Kafir, Darso; and 20 to 30 inches apart for suckering kinds like Feterita and Milo. Use wider spacings for Western sections and closer plantings for more humid sections. This requires 2 to 5 pounds of seed per acre.

Prices and Grades: On small lots of "Ferguson's Standard Quality" of varieties listed here, we quote, subject to supply available and market changes, as follows: **Postpaid** to 3rd zone, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$4.00. **Not Prepaid**, by Express or freight collect, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Special Combination "Try-Out" Offer: Buy 5 kinds, selected by you, 5 lbs. of each, total 25 lbs., **Postpaid** to 3rd Zone, \$2.75; 10 lbs. of each kind, total 50 lbs. \$5.00.

See "Ferguson's Seed Current," for lower prices on other grades and other varieties not listed here.

Milo or Maize Medium Dwarf Yellow, Ferguson's

XXX Strain. Fancy Seed from Bred-

Up prize winning strain at Fort Worth Stock Show and many others. Close compact big, solid yellow heads,—just what you want and need. If you want the purest, best type of **Dwarf Yellow Milo**, that will not shatter and waste, then plant your entire crop to "Ferguson's **XXX Strain**." Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Milo is used most altogether as grain crop as stems have slight forage value. Grain usually has higher market value than Kafir, on account of greater softness and preference of feeders for high color. Has the feeding value of corn for cattle, hogs, sheep, or chickens. Milo is most largely used, amounting to practically 85 per cent of grain sorghum crop. Milo often yields more than corn in the more humid sections of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. **Prices:** See previous page, and in Ferguson's Seed Currant.

Kafir **Dwarf Texas Black Hull.** Extra select seed. One of best grain sorghums for combined grain and forage, or "bundle feed." Often harvested with heading machines and row binders. Leafy, sweet stems and good shapely heads of fine qualities. Often yields more than corn in the humid cotton belt. Extra select seed of a splendid strain. **Prices:** See above.

Hegari We have latest improved strains of this increasingly popular crop. Introduced to U. S. from Sudan region of Africa in 1908, and further developed at the Experiment Station at Chillicothe. It has come to be one of the most popular and widely used sorghums for grain and forage. Stalks are fairly large, with 14 to 16 large leaves on stems that are similar, but more juicy than Kafir, and hence more relished by stock. The plants grow 5 to 6 feet with a tendency to stool or sucker, producing erect, straight stems with heavy, white long heads, showing a tinge of brown on the grains. Hegari and Darso seem to be less subject to midge blast than Kafir or Milo, especially in the more humid sections.

Feterita Spur variety, of course. Originated by Prof. R. E. Dixon at Spur Experiment Station. Quick maturing, with large, soft grains that will not shatter like the common Feterita. Fine for main feed crop and an excellent bet anytime as a "Catch Crop" for late Spring or Summer planting. Excellent for bundle feed and ensilage. Should be planted later than other sorghums.

Chiltex Originated from a cross of Feterita and Kafir at the Chillicothe Experiment Station. It is dwarf, growing usually 4 feet, with heads erect. It is especially promising as a heavy grain producer. Matures along with Feterita. The heads are good sized and will not shatter. In several tests in Central and East Texas, Chiltex has exceeded other types in yield.

Premo Originated along with Chiltex as above. Stem has more leaf and larger heads, affording larger and softer grains than Kafir, and promises to be a heavier yielder. Matures about 5 days later than Chiltex or Feterita.

Shallu Fancifully called "Egyptian Wheat," the tallest, rankest, surest, and heaviest yielding of all the grain sorghums. Grows three to six tall stems from each stool, maturing open sprangled panicles, with enormous heavy crop of white shiny grains.

Algeria A new, heavy, late rank growing Sorghum, producing large heads with white, soft seeds. Of promise for the lower plains and Southward. Highly recommended as a general purpose grain and forage crop.

Darso A sweet, leafy stemmed grain sorghum of great usefulness anywhere, and especially for Central and Eastern parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and all Southern and Western States. Now widely used. Originated by Oklahoma Experiment Station. Should be planted on every farm to cinch a feed crop,—both grain and bundle feed. Stems sweet and relished by stock. Apparently more resistant to midge blasting in the humid belts than any grain sorghum, except possibly Shallu. Has long cylindrical heavy heads and brownish grains. Has some resemblance to Shrock Kafir and Sagrain.

SWEET SORGHUMS

Hay—Forage—Bundle Feed—Syrup—Ensilage

Culture and Use. For row crops for syrup or ensilage, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Hay usage calls for broadcasting 50 to 100 pounds of Red Top, and 75 to 150 pounds of Amber and Orange. Sow after danger of frost and real cool nights are past—"Cotton planting time."

The Sorgo, or sugary stemmed sorghums, are grown for syrup, ensilage, bundle feed and hay. All standard varieties can usually be supplied in grades to suit your needs. See Ferguson's Seed Current for latest standard prices. Write for special prices on large local or car lots of re-cleaned, graded, tested seeds of Red Top and other varieties, whether listed here or not.

Red Top or Sumac Red Top Sorgo (usually called "cane") is quite rich in sugar and makes an excellent syrup. It is the standard "hay cane" or "bundle feed cane" for the Southwest, because of its free stooling (requiring less seed), fine, sweet leafy stems, and great drouth resistance. Write for lowest quantity prices on "average country run," or special selected, pure stocks of re-cleaned, graded, tested seed, with the small cracked "chicken feed" removed. To get your Seed in one bag and your cracked chicken feed in another, is equal to a saving of 50c to 75c per hundred in price on Red Top seed.

Prices: Glad to quote lowest quantity prices on fancy re-cleaned seed at any time—in car lots or less. See Ferguson's Seed Current.

Honey Drip Also improperly named "Japanese Seed-ed Ribbon Cane." It has long slender, open, reddish heads and matures in 120 to 125 days and is especially desirable for syrup making on account of fine flavor and heavy yield of syrup. When planted for silage it has made as high as 17 tons per acre. **Postpaid:** Small lots, extra select, pure strains, especially selected for syrup. 4 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 20 lbs., \$4.00. Lower prices on large lots and less carefully selected seed for ensilage crops are quoted in Ferguson's Seed Current.

Golden Rod An early ripening syrup variety, producing good yields of syrup of pleasing flavor. Comes in before Honey Sorghum is ready to mill. You will be pleased with the flavor and yield of syrup. **Prices:** Same as for Honey above.

Amber and Orange Sorgos These varieties were formerly quite generally used as "hay canes" throughout the Southwest. Red Top has proven to be so far preferable for this that there is little demand now for these varieties. We usually have small quantities in stock.

It's What You THINK and What You DO That Counts

Our Minds and Ourselves

Our mind does the work we select. We are to blame if it wastes time and opportunity.

Useless ideas occupy as much room as useful ones. Idle gossip about trivial details consumes as much time as the big ideas that arouse and stimulate our desires into efforts to accomplish greater things.

Therefore, don't just think! Be sure you think about ideas that are associated with large and useful results.

Our Fields and Prosperity

Our fields grow the crops we select and plant. We are to blame if they waste time and season's opportunity.

Ordinary seeds occupy as much room as well-bred seeds. Unimproved common seeds consume as much labor, time, and money as the best bred strains of the best varieties, that arouse us to an appreciation of the possibilities of the soils we cultivate.

Therefore, don't plant just seeds! Be sure that your seeds are proven better yielders than the common sorts grown from year to year. Plan to associate your labor with larger results.

Fine Yield, Tested 38 to 42 Pounds. "Your Ferguson Oats exceeded my expectations. The Thresherman said they were the finest he had threshed. Elevator test was 38 pounds, but many sacks tested 42 pounds. Everybody hereabouts want Ferguson Oats."—WILL H. WARD, Garvin County, Oklahoma.

Lost \$2000 By Planting My Own Oats. "Yes, I thought the oats I had been proudly planting for 23 years were good oats. Your Ferguson Oats made 20 bushels per acre more than my oats one year, and 38 bushels more in another test. I figure that I lost over \$2000 by planting my own seed. This taught me to insist on every acre of my farm being planted to your Bred-Up Pedigreed Seed."—B. F. ARMSTRONG, Grayson County, Texas.



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Are Always Sold On

**Ferguson's Stringless Guarantee
of**

"Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back"

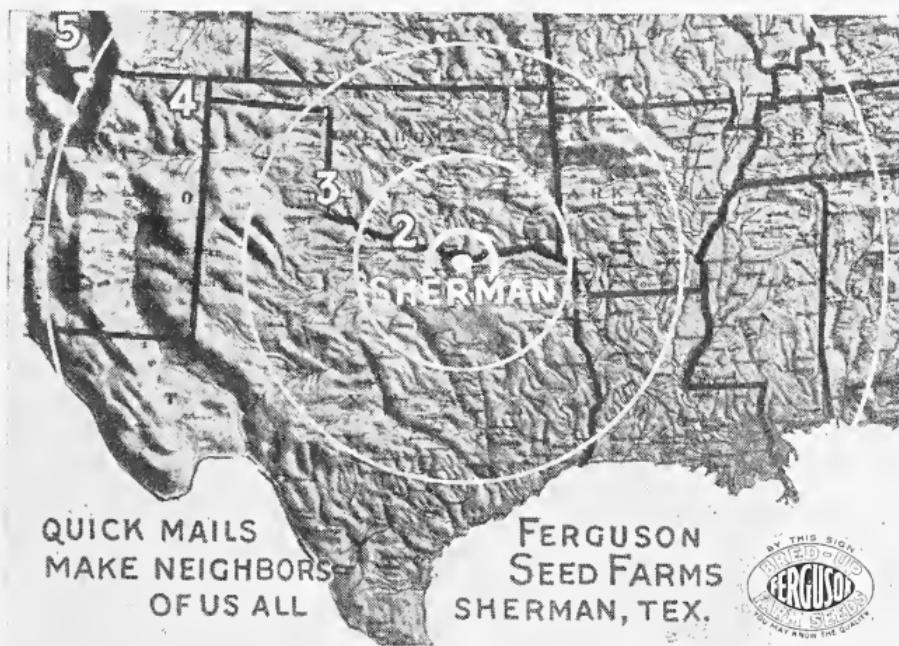
We make you the sole **Witness**, the only **Judge**, and all the **Jury**, to pass judgement on the **seeds** and **your own satisfaction**. We strive to have our Seeds good enough to make the highest yields, and be acceptable to every one, but for obvious reasons we give no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to crops. No reasonable person expects this. Now Read:

Isn't this Fair? Take ten days after seeds arrive at your depot to examine and test the seeds, before you finally accept them. Then, if not fully satisfactory to **you**, or "you don't feel just right" about your investment, all we ask is that you promptly notify us and re-ship the seeds back to us **by freight**, in original bags. On arrival we will refund the purchase price and freight charges paid by you,—All without "ifs" or "ands" or questions asked. Your judgement is final, and **your word** is sufficient. We don't argue! This is **our** way of adjusting all mistakes or differences or opinion, and expresses **our** confidence in **your** judgement on the quality of **our** Seeds.

If We Make Mistakes Tell Us. Not others. They cannot correct them. We might. Write us all the facts, good naturedly if you can, but write us any way.

Terms: All seeds are cash with order, seeds FOB our stations. Remit by check or money order. We do not send seeds C. O. D. or S/O, unless satisfactory reference is given, or one-fourth the amount sent with the order. All accounts or claims resulting from sales are payable in cash or equivalent, in Sherman, Texas.

Order Early, before stocks are broken, and so you can take advantage of reduced freight rates and have the seeds ready when planting time comes. In an emergency of floods, or insects, we give you hurry-up service.



Note How Near You Are To Sherman: We are in the center of the Southwest. Shipments are sometimes made direct from our Growing Stations at Howe, Plainview and designated distributing agencies in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

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Seed Corn, Small Grains, Grasses, Sorghums, Cotton

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